

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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MR. TAFT AND PARTY LEADERS TO TRY TO PUSH BILLS THROUGH

Busy in Holiday Recess Preparing Legislative Program Including Most Important Measures for Short Session

TWO URGED MOST

Tariff Commission and Ship Subsidy Especially Desired by President—Compromise Proposed in Latter.

WASHINGTON—There will be 50 working days at the disposal of Congress when it reconvenes on Wednesday with thousands of bills pressing for consideration, and in the holiday recess the leaders of both houses have been at work with the President arranging a legislative program, as all of the important bills cannot be put through.

First will come the annual appropriation bills carrying something like \$1,000,000,000. The defeat of one of these would mean an extra session, which the Republican leaders do not want nor do the Democratic leaders. At the same time there are men in both parties who think it would be just the thing to defeat an appropriation bill, just as the sundry civil bill was defeated in the spring of 1897. There was an extra session then resulting in the Dingley tariff law, but the sundry civil bill would have made it necessary without the tariff.

It is said now that the opinions of party leaders on both sides will prevail and that the session will end March 4, with no more Congress until December following, when the Democrats will take up the tariff with the purpose of shaping the issues of 1912.

After the appropriation bills there come several bills which the President and his advisers are anxious to have made into law before adjournment. One of these is the tariff commission; another is the ship subsidy. The outlook for both is problematical. The Democrats in their caucus of Jan. 19 will outline their attitude toward the tariff commission question.

Champ Clark, the next speaker, heretofore has been opposed to the tariff commission plans of the administration. He and other Democrats are inclined to oppose a commission which is to report to the President rather than to Congress, holding that the constitution vests the authority for originating all revenue legislation in the House of Representatives and therefore that Congress should not surrender control over the tariff.

If there is to be ship subsidy legislation it will be a compromise to establish the subsidy principle. It is apparent to the President that the Humphrey bill cannot be passed and so he has been

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

CARNEGIE HERO FUND IN GERMANY AIDED BY KAISER

BERLIN—Under the personal supervision of Kaiser Wilhelm Andrew Carnegie has instituted the Carnegie hero fund in Germany, similar to the ones already working successfully in the United States, England and France. Mr. Carnegie has transferred \$125,000 to the commission in charge of the fund.

The movement has the patronage of the Kaiser himself, Wilhelm appointing the commission which is to have charge of the distribution of the prizes and pensions. In accepting the fund for the kingdom the Kaiser wrote Mr. Carnegie a long personal letter of appreciation, full of humanitarian sentiments.

The conditions and purposes of the endowment are similar to those of the "hero funds" previously established by the American philanthropist. A special provision is made for the education of the children of those who have sacrificed their lives.

The benefits of the fund will begin with the new year.

SCHOONER NEAR CHATHAM AIDED BY LIFE SAVERS

CHATHAM—Crews from the Orleans and Nauset life saving stations have boarded a large loaded four-masted schooner with distress signals flying from her mizzen rigging. She had evidently just succeeded in anchoring about four miles off shore. The revenue cutter Gresham from Provincetown is expected shortly to aid the vessel.

The schooner's forestaysail, foresail and spanker have been blown away, the mainsail is in rags, and her mizzen sail is set with the lower part blown away, and the spanker boom gone.

NANTUCKET—The two-masted schooner Julia A. Berkely dragged her anchors Friday night and went ashore on the south side of the harbor. The vessel is light and an effort will be made to float her at high water.

CANDIDATES IN CITY ELECTION DRAW FOR PLACE UPON BALLOT

List for Council Reads: O'Hare, Sheehan, Goodwin, Buckley, Mansfield, Collins, McDonald, Smith.

THE INDEPENDENTS

Tammany Club for Two Names on Mayor's Slate, but Prefers Thomas J. Collins to T. F. Mansfield.

Drawing for places on the municipal ballot for Jan. 10 election, conducted by the election commissioners in the old aldermanic chamber this noon, resulted in two independent candidates and one Municipal League candidate securing three positions, members of the Fitzgerald slate getting fourth, fifth and sixth positions respectively, and other Municipal League candidates the last two places.

The official order of the ballot is as follows:

For city council: J. Frank O'Hare, 600 Fourth street; Joseph A. Sheehan, 30 Union Park street; Frank A. Goodwin, 980 Saratoga street; Timothy J. Buckley, 7 Lawrence street; Thomas F. Mansfield, 305 Havre street; John J. Butler, 47 Vernon street; Thomas J. Collins, 166 West Third street; Daniel J. McDonald, 28 Marion street; Ernest E. Smith, 148 M. Vernon street.

For school committee: Dr. W. J. Gallivan, 747 East Broadway; Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., 370 East Fifth street; Dr. Thomas F. Leen, 527 Beacon street; Mrs. Julia E. Duff, 5 Dexter street.

The Tammany Club, under the leadership of Congressman James M. Curley, has indorsed and will support Thomas J. Collins in place of Thomas F. Mansfield, who is on the mayor's slate. The organization also indorsed Dr. W. J. Gallivan and Mrs. Julia Duff for school committee.

The other two names on the mayor's slate, John J. Butler and Timothy J. Buckley, have been indorsed by the club.

BURNING LIGHTER SINKS IN HARBOR WITH \$50,000 LOSS

Fire in the hold of the Metropolitan Steamship Company's lighter J. W. Walker caused damage estimated at \$50,000 to the boat and the cotton with which it was loaded, about midnight. Before the fire could be extinguished the lighter filled and sank. Between 700 and 800 bales of cotton, brought here by the steamer H. F. Dimock from New York were on the lighter waiting to be transferred to Mystic wharf, where the lighter was tied up, to be loaded on cars for the Lowell and Lawrence mills.

Marine adjusters Dillaway and Booth are at work determining the extent of the damage.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

ARRESTED IN HOTEL CASE.

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GIVING TROLLEY MEN GOLD

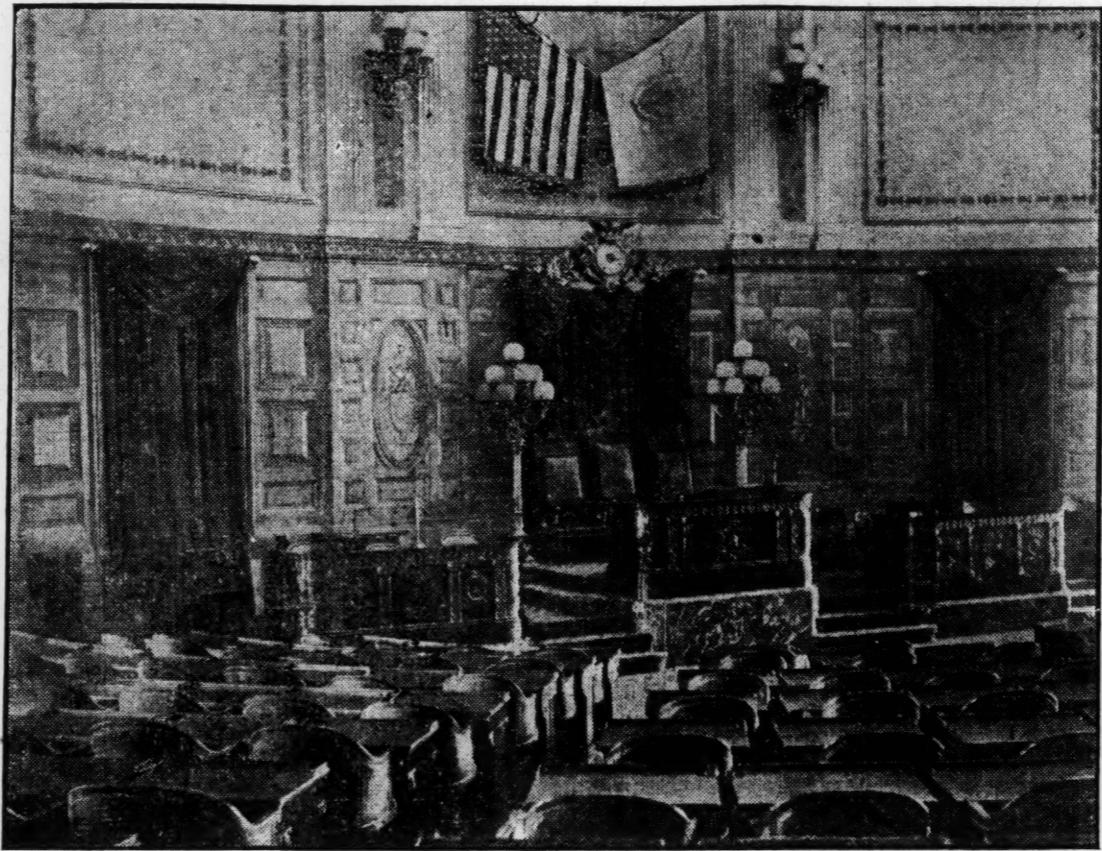
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(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

INCOMING SESSION OF MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE PROMISES TO BE EVENTFUL ONE



CHAMBER OF MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Here on Jan. 5 Eugene N. Foss, Governor-elect of Massachusetts, will take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address before both branches of the Legislature and about one thousand guests.

DEMANDS ON STATE BOSTON ART MUSEUM CITY DEPARTMENTS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU SUCCEEDS IN LIGHTING DEFICIT COVERED BY INCREASE IN MONTH UP LA FARGE WINDOW TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Apprentices and errand boys have been more in demand this month than they were in November, according to the report of the state free employment office, made public today.

More positions were secured in the skilled female department than in November, although the demand was less this month. Most of the demand is for factory help out of town. The unskilled female department reports an increased supply and a decrease in demand, the greatest call being for housework, kitchen girls and day cleaners.

Business in the skilled male department is reported generally better than a year ago, although unusually quiet since Dec. 1. An improvement is said to be possible after Jan. 1, 1911. Engineers, firemen and machinists predominate in the supply and large numbers of clerks, bookkeepers, chauffeurs and general mercantile help are idle. The report concludes that since there is a 60 per cent increase in the supply in the unskilled male list over Dec. 1, 1909, that a larger number are out of work this year than in 1909 at this time. Fully 30 per cent of the applicants were aliens who could speak little or no English.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

SHOCK FELT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A sharp quake was felt here at 4:20 o'clock a.m. Dishes rattled in many houses, big buildings rocked and many sleepers were awoken, but so far as has been reported no damage was done.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

ELEVATED COMPANY

DISTRIBUTES \$82,000

IN GOLD TO CARMEN

Eligible employees of the Boston Elevated Railway were given rewards of \$20 or \$25 in gold pieces today, following the New Year's custom established by the company eight years ago.

The gifts aggregated about \$82,000 to about 3500 men, among whom were motormen, conductors, elevated trainmen, starters, station masters, inspectors and others.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

BOARD CONFIRMS SALEM D. CHARLES

Salem D. Charles, reappointed as a

member of the board of street commissioners, has been confirmed by the civil service commission, which body has

had his name under consideration for two weeks.

Mr. Charles has been a member of the

board of street commissioners since 1898

when he was elected by popular vote.

This is his first appointment under the

conditions of the new city charter and

will hold office for three years. James A. Gallivan, whose elective term expired last year, was the first to be appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald under the new charter.

The civil service commission took two weeks for the consideration of

each of these two employees.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

BLOCK IS BURNED IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—Fire in a large

apartment block at 720 Main street,

owned by George D. Moore of Arlington,

caused a loss of about \$40,000 today.

The building, which was occupied by

over \$485,000 among its employees for

meritorious service. Every one who bene-

fited to the extent of \$25 this season must

have received a \$20 gift last year, and

been, therefore, in the service of the

company for more than a year and a

half.

The amount given away today was

about \$7000 in excess of any previous

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The amount given away today was

about \$700

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO
**THE
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
 MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or
 for an employee
 The Monitor offers you an opportunity
 to supply your need without the
 expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**MR. TAFT AND PARTY
 LEADERS TO TRY TO
 PUSH BILLS THROUGH**

(Continued from Page One.)

In consultation with its author looking toward a bill which will confine itself to liberalizing in some respects the ocean mail act by providing larger mail pay for South American points. Presumably, this compromise plan is the best in sight. It promises to make a beginning, while the pressing of the Humphrey bill would only end in defeat.

The Gallinger mail subsidy bill is the unfinished business of the Senate and is to be kept before the Senate until the time arrives for final action. The Humphrey bill is on the House calendar and can probably only be reached through a special rule. Whether Congress is in the mood for any kind of subsidy legislation can be determined if the Taft compromise is brought up.

The Senate will take up the Lorimer case shortly after the holiday recess and presumably there will be a vote on whether Lorimer was implicated in the corruption which resulted in his election. The report of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee is also to come up in both Houses and the roll calls will pretty accurately disclose the strength of the insurgents. The prediction is that the report of the majority of the committee exonerating Secretary Ballinger will be adopted although there will be acrimonious and protracted debate.

Senator Cummings will press his tariff resolution after Congress has convened. He wants the rules of Congress changed to permit the consideration of the tariff schedule by schedule. In all probability his resolution will fail, but it is reasonably certain that this subject will be considered by the Democrats at their caucus.

Another important question to come up in the Senate after the holidays is contained in the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote. A subcommittee of the judiciary committee has already reported the question favorably to the full committee, which in turn will take it up and make some kind of a recommendation to the Senate. It thus looks as if the Senate, after many years of delay, is almost ready to have a record vote on this question.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
 CASTLE SQUARE—"Jack and the Beanstalk."
 COLONIAL—"The Echo."
 HOLLIS—Miss Ruth St. Denis and Belaia Orchesa.
 PARK—"Madame X."
 SHUBERT—"Seven Days."
 SHUBERT—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
 SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2—"L'Enfant Prodigue," followed by the ballet, "Giselle."
 SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Pagliacci," followed by the ballet, "Arabian Nights."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY—Eleventh concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra; Mme. Jomelli, soloist.

NEW YORK.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudville.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

ASTOR—"The Aviator."

BELASCO—"The Concert."

BROADWAY—Sothern and Marlowe in Shakespeare repertoire.

CASCADE—"The Game From Milwaukee."

CIRCLE—"The Circle."

COLONIAL—Vaudville.

COMEDY—"I'll Be Hanged If I Do."

EMPIRE—William Gillette.

GAYETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

GARRICK—"The Impostor."

GILDED—"Madame Bovary," in repertoire.

HACKETT—"Daddy Duford."

HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudville.

HERALD SQUARE—"Girl and the Kaiser."

HOLLYWOOD—"The Spectre."

HUDSON—"Nobdy's Widow."

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Foolish Virgin."

LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."

LYCEUM—"Sue Barton."

LYRIC—"Two Women."

MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird."

MARIONETTE—"The Gamblers."

METROPOLITAN—Grand opera.

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."

NEW YORK—"The Merry Marietta."

OLD HAMBURG—"Old Heidelberg" and repertoire.

PLAZA—Vaudville.

REEDER—Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."

WEST END—"The Cub."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

AUDITORIUM—Grand opera.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Three Twins,"

COLONIAL—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."

COED—"Two Men and a Girl."

GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Madam Troubadour."

ILLINOIS—"The Arcadians."

MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

MEVICKERS—"Old Kentucky."

NEW YORK—"Rich and Wallingford."

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CHICAGO.

Leading Events in Athletic World

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
WILL SOON OPEN ITS
 HUGE GYMNASIUM

Work Progressing Well on
One of the Largest Build-
ings of Its Class in the
Country.

WILL COST \$150,000

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College is soon to open for general use one of the largest college gymnasium in the country. This new building differs from all other structures of its kind in the country with the many new and novel ideas that are introduced. It is more than an ordinary gymnasium, in fact, it is an entire athletic field in itself. The main structure is 200 feet by 80 feet, with two stories and a basement, and on either side are two great wings which give the massive structure a frontage of 800 feet. The total floor area is 47,680 square feet or 12 times that of the old gymnasium.

The new building stands as a gift from the undergraduates and alumni of the college, for it is almost entirely from their contributions that it is being built. Dartmouth has for many years needed this new equipment to enable it to hold its place in intercollegiate athletics. Bissell Hall has for many years been inadequate for the present demands. It was built in 1867 by George H. Bissell, the pioneer in the development of petroleum. The graduating class was then considered a great boom. Two years ago John W. Bowler, director of athletics, thought that the time was ripe for a new building. He consulted President Tucker and it was agreed that if the undergraduates cared enough to contribute \$10,000 the college would sanction the work. Class meetings were held and \$11,000 was subscribed in four days. An alumni committee was then formed and contributions were solicited from the graduates. The building was to cost \$125,000, but subsequent additions have raised the cost to \$150,000. The trustees of the college gave \$25,000 and the rest has come from loyal Dartmouth men.

The construction of the building was begun two years ago by the building department of the college. The original designs were scheduled by Dr. Bowler and were then prepared by Charles A. Rich '75, the college architect, and the work of erection has been superintended by E. H. Hunter '01. Work has been considerably delayed by the difficulty of obtaining material at Hanover. The dressing rooms were finished this fall in time to enable the football men to use them and it was hoped to have the main hall completed in time for the basketball season. The games will not start here, but before the season is over the team may have the opportunity of christening the new hall.

The main building is in itself a complete ordinary gymnasium. In the basement there are dressing rooms and baths sufficient to amply accommodate the entire student body and faculty, too. On the main floor is a great trophy room which will be the pride of Dartmouth men. The walls of this hall are of brick and they will bear the names and classes of all contributors to the fund. Besides this room there are offices for the athletic council and the different managers. On the third floor is the main gymnasium hall, which is 200 feet by 80. This will be fully equipped with all modern apparatus and provides floor space for three basketball games at one time besides leaving room for a larger gymnasium class than the old building provided. At one end there is a balcony from which to view the games.

Conditions at Hanover are such that large indoor space is necessary. To fulfill this need the great wings were designed. They are to have earth floors and around them is a cinder track 623 laps to the mile and 10 feet wide. Running through the center and upper main building there is a straightaway track 220 yards long. Suspended over the cinder track is a board track of the same dimensions where short spikes may be used. The west wing will contain a full-size baseball diamond for early practice and will be marked off for tennis courts when not used for baseball. The east wing is to have a floor suspended from the roof 29 feet from the ground which will contain squash and handball courts. On the floor there will be appropriate spaces for all the field events.

A great number of students are in athletics at Dartmouth and already with the present inadequate facilities statistics show that over one third of the student body have taken active participation. Dr. Bowler looks for the new conditions to open up a new regime in the athletic life of the college. More students will turn to the new building for the systematic training and the athletic teams should prosper through this general development of the students.

GIVE \$1,000 FOR EDUCATION.
TUPELO, Miss.—Eleven thousand dollars for negro education, to be applied to the work of the Mississippi Industrial College at Holly Springs, Miss., is the achievement of the negroes of Mississippi as reported recently at the Mississippi conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAMPIONS FOR 1910

Athletic, all-around	F. C. Thompson.
Athletic, senior indoor	Y. A. C.
Athletic, senior outdoor	Pastine, A. C.
Athletics, I. C. A. A. A.	Pennsylvania.
Athletes, N. E. A. A.	Dartmouth.
Athletes, senior amateur	Johns, A. C.
Athletes, junior outdoor	New York A. C.
Baseball, National	Chicago.
Baseball, American	Philadelphia.
Baseball, world's	Philadelphia.
Baseball, three-cushion	Williams, Minn.
Billiards, 18-2	John Daly.
Billiards, 18-3	Willie Hoppe.
Billiards, amateur	E. W. Gardner.
Chess, masters	E. Lasker.
Chess, intercollegiate	England.
Chess, triangular	Cornell.
Chess, cable college	America.
Court tennis	Jay Gould.
Country	Ormsby.
Fencing, junior	J. E. Gignoux.
Fencing, college	Annapolis.
Fencing, individual	F. C. Pendell.
Fencing, professional	K. B. Bainbridge.
Fencing, swords	L. R. Seman.
Football	J. D. Lohman.
Football	Michigan.
Golf, British amateur	John Bain.
Golf, British open	James Bain.
Golf, American open	James Smith.
Golf, Amateur tournament	W. C. Favoues, Jr.
Golf, college	Yale.
Golf, college individual	R. E. Hunter.
Golf, college, amateur	John Campbell.
Golf, Lesley cup	Massachusetts.
Gymnastics, college	Yale.
Gymnastics, college, individual	J. E. Kelly, U. P.
Gymnastics, college, intercollegiate	J. J. Jirasek.
Hockey, club	Princeton.
Lacrosse, college	New York A. C.
Rowing boats	Harvard.
Pony polo	Meadow Brook.
Pool	A. D. Oro.
Racquets, doubles	Q. A. Ladd.
Racquets, doubles	W. C. Waterbury and R. C. Flinck.
Sculling, professional	R. A. Astor.
Sculling, intercollegiate	Johns, A. C.
Skating	Harvard.
Soccer, college	Edmund Lamy.
Squash racket	Columbia.
Swimming, indoor college	Yale.
Swimming	Princeton.
Tennis, indoor	C. M. Daniels.
Tennis, indoor, doubles	J. F. Toward.
Tennis, indoor women's	Mrs. Schmidt.
Tennis, indoor women's, doubles	Miss C. Kuffner.
Tennis, outdoor women's	Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, outdoor women's, doubles	Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, outdoor, mixed	Miss Hotchkiss.
Tennis, clay court	J. R. Carpenter.
Tennis, clay court, mixed	M. H. Long.
Tennis, singles	W. A. Larned.
Tennis, doubles	H. H. Hackett & W. H. Alexander.
Tennis, college singles	Princeton.
Tennis, college doubles	Yale.
Water polo	Yale.
Wrestling, college	John Gottsch.
Yachting	Cornell.

STAR ELEVENTH
PLAY SCORELESS
TIE AT NASHVILLE

Captain Hamilton Fish
Makes Brilliant Hundred
Yard Run, but Is Downed
Ten Yards From Goal Line

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Playing one of the most spectacular games ever seen on a local football field, Capt. Hamilton Fish's team of Harvard all-stars, composed of Harvard law school students, played the Vanderbilt-Sewanee stars to a 0 to 0 score on the Vanderbilt University field Friday afternoon. In spite of a muddy field the game was fast from start to finish, and the feature was the run of Captain Fish for 100 yards with a clear field, only Neely Brown, the celebrated Sewanee player in pursuit. Browne caught up with Fish and downed him 10 yards from the Vanderbilt-Sewanee goal.

Harvard used forward passes to great advantage and played a magnificent defensive game. The Sewanee and Vanderbilt forces were assisted by Smith and Schultz, the Michigan players, and Fielding Yost, the Michigan coach, coached the Tennessee players.

McGugin, the Vanderbilt coach, played left guard for the locals, and did a great deal of brilliant punting. The summary:

VANDERBILT-Sewanee. HARVARD, Dugout, Covington, rec. 1, 1. G. Garbreth, Vankeberg, Tasslock, R. T. T. Fish (capt.) S. T. g., 1, 1. G. Hour, Hann, Schultz, c., 1, 1. Long, Powell, 1, 1. L. C. Crumacker, S. L. L. Blake, L. Williams, Brown, 1, 1. D. Williams, 1, 1. H. Williams, 1, 1. H. Moore, Fitzgerald, Williams, f. b., White, Referee, Bradley Walker, Virginia, U. P., Kern, Millsaps, Field Judge, W. P., P. R. Millsaps, Time of quarters, 10 min.

NEW CONTRACTS
AND RELEASES

NEW YORK—Approval of the following National league contracts and releases is announced in an official bulletin issued tonight by President T. J. Lynch:

Contract. With Boston, Fred Tenney as manager; with Brooklyn, Sheldon L. Loynes; Jack Ryan with Philadelphia, George Paskert, George Chalmers, William Releases by Brooklyn to Louisville, A. D. (Edgar) Lennox; by Cincinnati to A. L. (Edgar) Michael J. Corcoran; by Philadelphia to Rochester (E. L.) Fred Jacksits.

PHILADELPHIA'S
SPRING PLANS

PHILADELPHIA—Officials of the Philadelphia National League baseball club have decided on Feb. 28 as the date on which the team will start for the spring training grounds at Birmingham, Ala. Three weeks will be spent in Birmingham, after which the club will split up into two squads, gradually working their way north.

CORNELL MEN NAMED.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Thomas F. Fennell, Republican candidate for state treasurer at the last election, and George Young of the Agricultural College, have been appointed alumni members of the Cornell football field committee, which will have charge of the football policies of the university. Capt. W. E. Bunker of the football team is also a member of the committee.

CORNELL CAPTURES
TRIANGULAR CHESS
TITLE AND TROPHY

Finishes Half a Game Ahead
of Pennsylvania With
Brown Far Behind—Fifth
Victory for Ithaca.

NAME NEW OFFICERS

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS.	Won. Lost.
1899—Pennsylvania	6 2
1900—Cornell	5 2
1901—Cornell	4 2
1902—Cornell	3 2
1903—Cornell	5 2
1904—Pennsylvania	5 2
1905—Pennsylvania	5 2
1906—Pennsylvania	5 2
1907—Cornell	5 2
1908—Pennsylvania	7 1
1909—Pennsylvania	6 2
1910—Cornell	6 2

NEW YORK—In one of the most exciting finishes ever seen here in a similar match, Cornell wrested the championship title and trophy of the Triangular College Chess League from Pennsylvania in the final round of the tournament in the rooms of the Rice Chess Club Friday. Cornell finished one half game ahead of the Philadelphia representatives, with Brown a poor third.

Frank T. Perkins of Mt. Vernon and Arthur Ehrlich of Brooklyn, both members of the winning team, won games in the final round, thereby regaining the lead which the Quakers had wrested from them the day before. Both finished with scores of three points out of a possible four, making a total of six to the credit of the Cornell team at the close of the tournament.

Pennsylvania was a close second with 5 1/2 points, as a result of the fine playing of Norman T. Whitaker, who made a clear score of four straight victories, including defeats of both the Cornell representatives. His partner, M. Teitelbaum, however, could not keep this pace and added 1 1/2 points. Brown finished with 1 1/2 of a point, which was scored by F. H. Guild against Teitelbaum in the opening round.

This is Cornell's fifth victory in 12 tournaments, winning the trophy the second leg on the third trophy placed in competition by Prof. L. E. Rice, who has been reelected to the presidency of the Triangular league. The pairings, openings and results of the final round follow:

Board 1—Whitaker, Pennsylvania, vs. Durfee, Brown, center gambit. Won by Whitaker in 29 moves.

Board 2—Ehrlich, Cornell, vs. Guild, Brown; French defense. Won by Ehrlich in 41 moves.

Board 3—Teitelbaum, Pennsylvania, vs. Perkins, Cornell; Petroff defense. Won by Perkins in 28 moves.

The final standing of the players was:

College. Players. Won. Lost.

Cornell. (Perkins, 3 1)

(Ehrlich, 3 1)

Univ. of Penn. (Whitaker, 4 1)

(Teitelbaum, 5 2)

Brown. (Guild, 1 1/2 3 1/2)

Durfee. (Brown, 0 4)

At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: Prof. Isaac L. Rice, New York, president; William De Visser, New York, vice-president; Herman Hirsch, New York, secretary; Hartwig Cassel, New York, tournament director; Norman T. Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, chairman.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the league in New York Dec. 26 to next year.

JOHNSON DENIES
CHANGE IN MINORS

CHICAGO—If officials of the American association and the Eastern league appeal to the National Baseball Commission which meets in Cincinnati next week, for higher rank, their request will be refused, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the American league and member of the national commission.

"I don't think the American association or Eastern league will ask to be promoted or to be permitted to withdraw peacefully from the National association," said President Johnson recently. The request will be denied, however, and if either of the leagues attempts to jump over the traces there will be something stirring in the ranks of organized ball."

NAVY TO PLAY PRINCETON.

ANAPOLIS, Md.—Princeton will play football against the naval academy next season on either Oct. 21 or 28. After considerable correspondence between the management of the two teams, a definite agreement has been reached that the game will take place on one of the dates mentioned. The schedule of the navy team will be a more difficult proposition than that of last season. It will open with Johns Hopkins on Oct. 7, and Penn State and New York University will be two of the midshipmen's opponents. Lehigh and the Carlisle Indians will not be on the navy's schedule next season. Lieutenant Commander Harry Laning has been reelected secretary of the Navy Athletic Association. He is also officer in charge of athletics at the academy.

TO TALK LEAGUE DATES TUESDAY.

CINCINNATI—Steps will be taken at the annual meeting of the national commission here next Tuesday to frame the schedules to govern next season in the American and National leagues. B. B. Johnson, president of the American, will confer with Messrs. Lynch, Dreyfuss and Heyder of the National in an effort to map out the campaign.

Brookline Golfer Who
Has Made Fine Record
in Pinehurst TourneyFINE GOLFING
MARKS PLAYING
AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—The semi-final and final rounds of the seventh annual holiday week golf tournament of the Pinehurst Golf Club are being contested on the famous links here, and with such players as R. E. Hunter, intercollegiate champion, his brother Paul Hunter, Walter J. Travis and P. W. Whittemore, competing for the president's cup, some low scores are expected before the trophy is finally won.

The president's cup is a trophy of the day was an afternoon card of 74 for Travis and a morning record of 32 going out. Robert Hunter won his afternoon match from William G. Freeman of Fox Hills on the home green, the last two holes being halved. The summary of the first division:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

First Round.

F. W. Shiple, Dykers, beat Homer Boyer, Southboro, 3 up and 1 to play.

Paul M. Hunter, Middlebury, beat R. L. Irwin, Chelmsford, by default.

P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, beat T. Bishop, Brookline Country, 6 up and 5 to play.

Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat A. T. Height, Wykagyl Country, 9 up and 8 to play.

Becker, Woodland, beat J. T. Thompson, Springfield Country, 6 up and 5 to play.

W. C. Freeman, Fox Hills, 9 up and 1 to play.

R. E. Hunter, Middlebury, beat R. S. Bottom, Fox Hills, 5

THOMAS CAMPBELL, A BRITISH POET

First paper of a series which will consider the life and work of a writer called the greatest poet of his time.

It is strange to read that as the first quarter of the nineteenth century rounded to a close, Thomas Campbell was regarded as the greatest British poet of the time.

Burns, his countryman, had sung almost wholly to a Scotch audience; not many Englishmen having, just then, keen enough vision to decry his genius through the haze of prejudice that obscured all literary objects north of the Tweed. Those "astonishing meteors," Byron, Shelley and Keats, had darted across the horizon of English poetry and disappeared, nor was it yet apprehended how much they had added to its poetical luster. Scott had turned to novels. Wordsworth and Coleridge were writing, but their fame had not dawned.

Campbell, although he was one of the first of the group of romantics for whom Gray had opened the door, never agreed with the principles laid down by Wordsworth, and followed by Coleridge and Southey, but went his own way with an indifference that at times seemed to have been tinged with contempt. Even with an editor's pencil in his hand, he was not concerned, as most of his contemporary editors were, with either eulogizing or attacking Wordsworth's innovations.

As the star of the latter rose more and more resplendent, jealousy might have tempted the eclipsed poet into criticism, but from such smallnesses he was free. He seems to have felt that his gift was his alone, and to have used it without torturing comparisons with the gifts of other men. It is well he did so, for his fame would have been no greater as a poet, and less satisfactory as a man, had he attempted to write in the chancery through which Wordsworth's genius was voicing itself.

It would have been the style only that he could have imitated, the moral content was not consonant with his mentality. And it is this moral content, let us say what we will about art for art's sake, that gives Wordsworth his pre-eminence. It is the lofty thought—the constant putting off the cloud and the putting on of wings—that brings us back to the great Lake poet again, and again, as we do not go to Campbell. Yet

his was an original note, owing as little to his predecessors as to his contemporaries, and his touch with humanity was immediate and helping.

So, when Alexander Campbell and Margaret Campbell, both of the clan of Argyle, though not blood relatives, welcomed the birth of their tenth child, they were not wrong in looking upon the event as an auspicious one for their common name.

The poet himself was honestly proud of the feudal tie inherited from both parents, and on one occasion acknowledged a gift by a poem—"On Receiving a Seal with the Campbell Crest"—containing these lines:

"So speed my song marked with the crest."

That erst the adventurous Norman bore Who won the lady of the west,
The daughter of Macaillan Mor,
Ne'er may the scroll that bears in yeld Degenerate thoughts or faithless words."

The poet was not born upon any family estate, however (his grandfather having sought his fortune in the city), but in a house on the high street of Glasgow, July 27, 1777. His father had gone to America in his youth and was for many years a merchant at Falmouth in Virginia. Upon his return to Scotland he engaged in a partnership with Daniel Campbell, whom he had known in America and whose daughter he married.

The family of the poet was connected with Virginia at several points. His father's brother, Archibald, went out to Jamaica as a Presbyterian minister early in the eighteenth century, and later to Virginia, where he founded an estate, leaving behind him several sons to continue his honorable name. One of these sons was district attorney in Washington's administration. This American line, however, was transplanted back again in the third generation, in consequence of the grandson inheriting family property in Scotland and removing thither. But three of the poet's brothers were also identified with Virginia—Archibald and Alexander, merchants and planters, and Robert, a merchant, who married Patrick Henry's daughter. The poet himself made more than one plan to go to America for a new home, but they all fell through and he never saw any part of the land he wrote about.

The American revolution well nigh ruined the prosperous firm of Campbell & Campbell, Virginia traders, and the poet's father was reduced to comparative poverty. The mother's executive ability and firm management made the slender income sufficient to educate the large family, but there was little to spare.

At 12, Thomas was entered at Glasgow University, where he was afterward lord rector for three terms, defeating Walter Scott in his election.

Reminiscences are not bound to strict chronology, and right here one is reminded of a curious story told by Allan Cunningham of the day Campbell was inaugurated.

"It was deep snow when he reached the college green; the students were drawn up in parties pelting one another; the poet ran into the ranks, threw several balls with unerring aim, then summoning the scholars around him in the hall delivered a speech replete with philosophy and eloquence."

He was, as lord rector, the judge of these youths in all cases of grave discipline. He does not, however, appear to have deserved their respect by his boyish act, doubtless prompted by the recollection of similar sport during his own student days, that had not been

lacking in pranks of various kinds. His record as a student was excellent at this time, and indeed, for many years after was to be, and to be distinguished as a Greek scholar; and this he truly became, being noted at the university for his Greek paraphrases, and continuing his study in later years.

He took honors and prizes. He studied Hebrew, and wrote the "Advent Hymn," which he afterward discarded from his published works as "no better than a Christmas carol," showing thereby a two-fold denseness; for the hymn is superior to many poems by retained, and he who can write a true Christmas carol needs no other credential as a genuine singer.

After six years at the university he left it in order to put himself more quickly into the way of helping his mother and sisters.

He was not yet 22 when "The Pleasures of Hope" made him suddenly famous. (An ensuing paper will give some account of this and his other best poems.) With a part of the pecuniary proceeds he made a tour in Germany. This was rather an adventurous proceeding, with several wars in progress on the continent and he was actually "caged" at Ratisbon with two hostile armies outside the city. His letters written at this time are very interesting, from both a literary and historical point of view, giving as they do, glimpses into the writing of "Hohenlinden" and other poems; and of his meeting with Schiller and Goethe and his friendship with

Klopstock.

One of the charming traits of the poet was his love for children and the almost excessive admiration they inspired. Often he would speak for days of some child seen on the street, and upon one occasion actually advertised as follows:

"A gentleman 65 years old, who, on Saturday last, between 6 and 7 p. m. met near Buckingham gate, with a most interesting looking child, 4 years of age . . . will be greatly obliged to those who have the happiness of possessing the child . . . if he may be allowed to see her again."

No words were spared to make the advertisement respectful and responsible, but only spurious pleas for notice were returned, and the old man's friends were vexed with his unworldliness. His "Lines on My New Child-Sweetheart" grew out of this episode.

None of Campbell's writing is in the Scotch vernacular, but his countrymen, that holds on to a relationship to its vanishing point, claim him, and find their pride in him to lie in his national patriotism, pointing out that his martial descents are truly British in their fine armor. He was a loyal Scotsman, but was the friend of all countries, especially of those that were oppressed.

His latest days were spent at Bon

lione, accompanied by a niece whom he had privately adopted.

His memorial is in the poet's corner in Westminster Abbey. His name, too, lives among the names of poets, not of savants. The poetical inspiration that came uninvited is, after all, his remembrance, not the classical scholarship that was his chosen goal.

But strangely enough, his best political work was already done, though neither he nor his admirers yet knew this. It has been matter of much speculation why this was so. Some misfortunes of his domestic life doubtless had their part and some incongruous strains in his own temperament. As George Peter Patmore said:

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Today's Army Orders.

Maj. S. W. Dunning transferred from twenty-sixth to seventh infantry.

Maj. W. H. Burnham transferred from seventh to twentieth infantry.

Maj. W. G. Penfield, ordnance, will visit works of the Colt's Patent Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., to inspect material.

Captain J. E. Embanks, battery B, field artillery, Georgia National Guard, from Fort McPherson Garrison school to Fort Myer, January 31.

Captains Lewis M. Kohler, fourth cavalry, and Robert E. L. Michie, twelfth cavalry, to Fort Riley in January, for promotion.

Capt. James E. Wilson, coast artillery, assigned to one hundred and forty-third company.

Capt. Harry W. Newton, coast artillery, detailed for duty with coast artillery reserves of national guard of Washington, to Fort Riley in January, for promotion.

Capt. James Totten, coast artillery, from eighty-first company to unassigned list. On expiration of leave of absence Captain Totten will report to commanding officer, eastern artillery district of New York, for staff duty.

First Lieut. Sam P. Herren, retired, from Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael.

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garret, twenty-ninth infantry, from further duty with tenth infantry, to proper station.

Leaves of absence: First Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, twelfth cavalry, and Capt. Robert F. Woods, coast artillery, two months.

Army Notes.

WASHINGTON—Interesting disclosures concerning the lack of economy in supplies, such as clothing and equipment, at various army posts, have been brought out by an investigation by the quartermaster general of the army. The amount of money invested in material of this sort has reached such a figure that General Aleshire was led to ascertain how much material was being carried in the various storerooms at garrisons.

General Aleshire finds that at a number of posts the supply of clothing and other articles is altogether excessive. It was steadily accumulated without proper regulation of its distribution.

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Navy Orders.

Lieutenant C. W. Denomore, detached in charge duty recruiting station

"Tom Campbell was a very good fellow and a very pleasant one withal; but he prevented Thomas Campbell from being a great poet, though not from doing great things in poetry."

Campbell's most distinctive work after his poetry consisted in his interest in Poland and his indefatigable efforts in her behalf. One who knew him well in the years after the fondly loved wife and children had passed from him, writes:

"He lived in the Polish chambers and all his talk was Poland. . . . A tale of a distressed Pole was his greeting, and an alms or a subscription the chorus of his song."

He founded a "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland" that for many years carried forward schemes of philanthropy for this people, and aided individual refugees in London. A writer calls attention to the fact that his activity in their behalf was productive of lasting good, while his denunciations of Russia passed unheeded—the never-ending lesson that while rage, when translated "righteous indignation," spends itself in fury, love accomplies.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., to duty connection fitting out the Utah and duty on board when placed in commission.

Commander M. L. Miller, detached from the Glaciers, to duty command the Vicksburg.

Lieutenant D. T. Ghent to duty in charge navy recruiting station, Cedar Rapids, Ia., to inspect material.

Surgeon C. M. DeValin, detached duty marine recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Naval Constructor E. O. Fitch, Jr., retired, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to home.

Commander R. H. Jackson, to duty naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Chief Carpenter A. C. Burroughs, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to home.

Commander H. A. Bispham, detached duty naval station, Cavite, P. I., to duty the Monterey.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Dayton, detached duty naval station, Cavite, P. I., to home.

Lieut. C. L. Arnold, detached duty the Ecano, to duty the Helena.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. L. Friedell, detached duty the Helena, to duty the Ecano.

Asst. Paymaster W. H. Wiltordink, to duty the Mohican.

Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—Miss Mary L. Macon, daughter of Representative Macon of Arkansas, has been designated by the Governor of that state to be sponsor of the battleship Arkansas at the launching of that vessel at the shipyard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., on Jan. 14.

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A company of midshipmen about 75 strong was hastily summoned from Bancroft Hall Friday to help the volunteer fire department of Annapolis fight flames near the water front. The midshipmen were commanded by Commander Louis M. Nulton and did excellent work.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—Paulding, Roe and Terry, at Havana; Solace, at La Guaira; Pennsylvania, at Mare Island light; Glacier and Navajo, at San Francisco.

Sailed, Leonidas, from Sewall's Point for San Juan; Tallahassee, from Norfolk for Washington; Yankton, from San Juan for Samana bay, Santo Domingo; Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota, from Cherbourg for Guantamano; Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire, from Key West for Guantanamo.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant C. W. Denomore, detached in charge duty recruiting station

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

PROVIDED

You will sell your entire collection, Suits, Coats, Dresses, Wraps, at a round price; PROVIDED you can get the very last one finished, pressed and expressed by Saturday:

PROVIDED you will forget that the original values would average 60.00 to 75.00 and some as high as 200.00, and will sell the entire lot at a price to enable us to sell them at 25.00 and 35.00, we will take them.

This was the ultimatum given by Chandler & Co. to a great New York manufacturer, and which he accepted because purchasers were few for so large a lot of very highest class of merchandise.

Suits, Dresses, Coats

Values based on original wholesale cost

45.00 60.00 85.00 100.00 125.00 to 200.00

The entire collection to be sold Monday at

\$25 and \$35

The above purchase is a very large one—as it includes hundreds of Suits, Coats and Dresses. There is no question about the quality, as every piece is from one of the finest makers in the country and the purchase price is low enough to enable Chandler & Co. to offer, at once, to the ladies of Boston the largest assortment and lowest range of values hitherto known in a sale of the very highest class ladies' apparel. Included also are many pieces from Chandler & Co.'s own stock at equally low prices.

Of several hundred pieces the following are fair illustrations:

An Imported Gown, originally 115.00, for 35.00. Velvet Dresses in black and blue, regularly priced 45.00 to 58.00, for 25.00 and 35.00; a pink Velvet and Chiffon Dress, made to sell for 160.00, for 35.00. Embroidered Crepe de Chine Dresses sold earlier in the season at 40.00 and 45.00, for 25.00; Theatre Gown of broadcloth, originally 100.00, for 25.00. Beautiful French Lingerie Dresses, imported to sell for 75.00 to 90.00, for 35.00. About 30 new decollete Evening Dresses, formerly selling for 65.00 and 75.00, for 35.00. An embroidered Marquise Gown, over cloth of gold, made to sell for 225.00, for 35.00. Six or eight French beaded Chiffon Dresses, regularly 75.00 and 85.00, for 35.00. Etamine Dresses, regularly worth 50.00, for 25.00. French Lingerie Dresses, imported to sell at 45.00 and 55.00, for 25.00; other Dresses, odd pieces and small lots, 55.00 to 85.00, for 35.00. Velvet Suits, originally 7

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FRANCES WILLARD SETTLEMENT



A SPREAD OF THE GIRLS CLUB AT THE WILLARD SETTLEMENT IN BOSTON.

CHIEF OF BOSTON STATISTICS HUNTS CENT FIVE YEARS

ST. LOUIS.—At the closing session of the American Statistical Association convention yesterday Edward M. Hartwell, chief of the bureau of statistics for the city of Boston, reported that although he had searched the records for five years back he had been unable to find the exact point at which one cent disappeared from the treasury, and a new auditing committee was named to continue the search.

Closing sessions were also held of the annual conventions of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association and the American Sociological Association. Taxation, socialism and conservatism were the subjects discussed.

Prof. William Morse Cole of Harvard said that everything that is wasted in the home causes the price of that article to go up. The wealthy man's unnecessary wear on automobile tires, he declared, took rubber overshoes from the feet of the poor.

Mrs. Ellis H. Richards of Boston was chosen a member of the council of the American Home Economic Association.

FORM NEW BANK AT STOCKHOLM

STOCKHOLM.—A large Scandinavian-French bank has been formed here. It will be known as the Banque des Pays du Nord (Bank of the Northern Countries), and will start business in Paris at the beginning of 1911.

It will have a capital of 25,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000), subscribed chiefly by men interested in the Stockholm Enskilda Bank, Stockholm's Handelsbank, the Dansklandsmans Bank of Copenhagen and Central Bank in Christiania. A French financier will be president.

ARMY STATIONS TO USE WIRELESS

OMAHA, Neb.—Orders were received at the headquarters department of the Missouri in this city yesterday to cease sending army telegrams by commercial telegraph lines and to make use of the wireless system which has been installed here and in Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kan.

Stations also are being installed in the army posts in Cheyenne, Denver and other western points. There is a large volume of telegraphic communication between headquarters here and the army posts, particularly those in Kansas.

LAWYERS SOCIETY COMING TO BOSTON

CHICAGO—Boston was chosen Friday as the place for the 1911 convention of the American Bar Association, Aug. 29, 30 and 31.

The executive committee members who met were Edgar Farrer of New Orleans, George Whelock of Baltimore, Frederick E. Wadham of Albany, Charles F. Libby of Portland, Me., John Hinckley of Baltimore, Charles H. Butler of Washington, Ralph W. Breckinridge of Omaha and Lynn, F. Helm of Los Angeles, Calif.

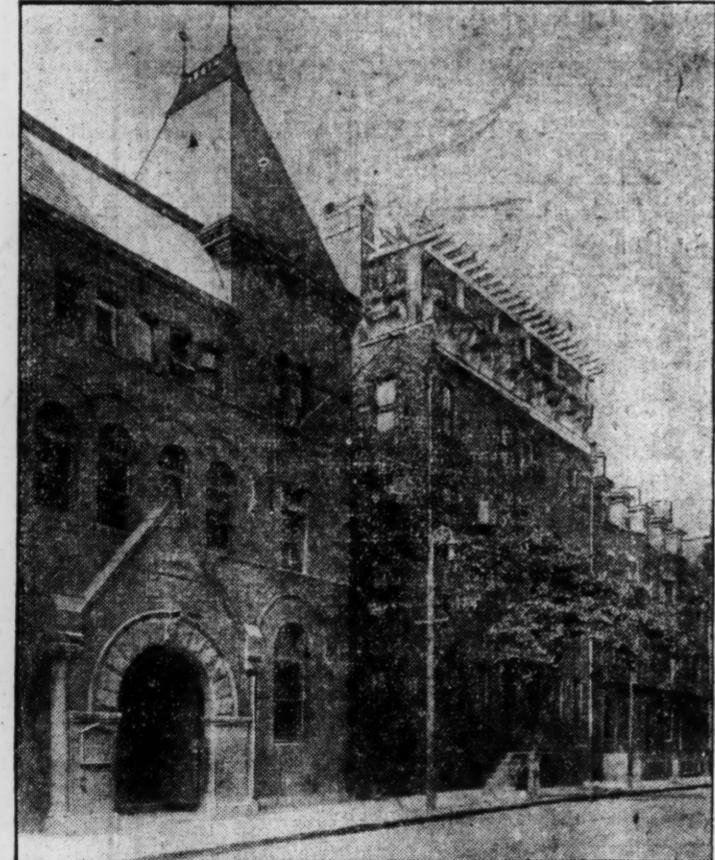
BACHELORS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Dorchester Bachelors Club, after a dinner at Young's hotel last night, elected the following officers: President, George A. Nelson; vice-president, Francis Cutting; secretary and treasurer, George Loring. The club has a membership of 37 with headquarters on Bowdoin street, Dorchester.

HAIR GOODS
ONLY BEST MATERIALS USED
MADAME MAY & CO.
(Established 1887.)
Manufacturing Toilet Articles. Chirodody
Cosmetics & Facial Cleaners.
100 BOSTON PLACE



WILLARD SUMMER HOUSE, BEDFORD, MASS.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE SETTLEMENT, CHAMBERS STREET, BOSTON.

TEACHERS CLUBS FEDERATION PLAN GROWS IN STATE

A state federation of teachers' clubs is expected to be formally organized on the first Saturday in February, provided that before that time at least three clubs have voted to join.

A resolution to this effect was adopted Friday afternoon at an informal meeting in Boston University of persons interested in the scheme. Ernst Macheck of West Somerville, chairman of the executive committee, presided.

Reports received showed that the proposal to form such a federation was being favorably received throughout the state. The Somerville Teachers Association has voted unanimously to join and the executive committee of several other associations have taken favorable action, subject to formal approval at the annual meetings.

The sentiment was unanimous on Friday that the proposed federation is not simply a movement to secure increase of salary or adequate pensions, but will undertake in every way to advance the standards of the teaching profession in Massachusetts, and financial questions, including those of standardized book keeping, will receive attention.

ITALIAN RAILROAD MEN DISAGREE ON A GENERAL STRIKE

ROME—A general strike of employees of the state-owned railways may be thwarted by dissensions among the men who are divided into two camps, one of which advocated violence, while the other, wishing to secure the promised increase of \$4,000,000 in the total annual wages, is concerned only with the manner in which the increase shall be distributed.

The committee of the railway workers has recommended to the men obedience to their leaders. It warns them, however, against precipitate action, declaring that the French premier, M. Briand, triumphed over the workmen in the last "general strike" in France because he succeeded in making the railway men prematurely start the agitation.

The committee says that in Italy the opportune moment for the commencement of a strike would be the beginning of the festivities of 1911, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as capital of the kingdom of Italy.

The crisis of a strike will not be given by telegram or through men in motor cars, as was the case in France, but by a system that is being kept secret.

Frances E. Willard settlement at 38-46 Chambers street is observing its thirteenth anniversary today with an all-day program.

The house is open for visitors from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. A reception will be held from 4 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. in Sarnoff hall, and in the evening there will be a spread in Pearson hall. Every one interested is invited to attend this observance.

The reception will be tendered by the board of directors to Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, representing the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Henry B. Day, representing college friends, Mrs. David R. Benison, representing women's clubs, and Mrs. A. Z. Conrad, representing church workers.

The program after the dinner will be under the direction of Frank E. H. Gary, toastmaster.

After a solo by Mrs. Lucie Tucker Blake, two minute toasts will be given by the Rev. Reuben Kidner, Nellie F. Hill, the Rev. C. L. D. Younkin, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Myra L. Higgins, Mitchell Freeman, Caroline M. Caswell, Dr. Louise C. Purinton. Solo will follow by Mrs. Blake, and the program will conclude with an address "The Girls of Other Lands: Their Needs and Possibilities," by Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson.

The Frances E. Willard Settlement was incorporated in 1903. Besides its clubhouse and young women's home on Chambers street, it has a rest home and industrial center on Old Billerica road, Bedford.

Its object is to provide, maintain and support a home or homes for young working women or women earning very low salaries or those training for self-support who need temporary aid, and helping in any possible way those who are strangers and need assistance; also to establish, maintain and support a settlement for the social, educational and moral enlightenment and training of those with whom it comes in contact.

The president is Caroline M. Caswell, vice-president, Myra L. Higgins; secretary, Nellie F. Hill; treasurer, Nellie E. Cook; custodian of purchase fund, Charles E. Rogerson, 100 Franklin street.

The social settlement work is in charge of Nellie Frank Hill. The number of members in regular attendance the past year was 985; parents 25, young men 69, young women 116, boys 396, girls 379. About 300 others were present at the meetings of the 80 different clubs.

The young women's home is in charge of Caroline M. Caswell.

The 40-room house provides for 30 young women earning low salaries, and the settlement residents. An average of 100 different persons find a home during the year, and many transients are accommodated. For \$3 a week those earning \$5 or less may have board, heated room and laundry.

The Frances E. Willard House stands always for practical friendship and the girls often return for advice or assistance.

The Best Home and Industrial Center is at Bedford. Myra L. Higgins is manager.

Llewysac Lodge, as it is known, is intended to meet a long felt need in supplying a temporary home for worthy American women.

In the summer the lodge will also be used for a vacation home for women and young women. The first season, July and August, 1910, was a success since 153 different friends ranging in age from 15 to 84 enjoyed the hospitality of the beautiful place. The lodge was visited by many transients. Price of board, summer or winter, ranges from \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

CANADIAN CROP VALUE REDUCED BY \$26,000,000

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bulletin of the census office issued on Friday gives the area of field crops grown in Canada this year as 32,711,062 acres, and the value of crops as \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,556 acres and a value of \$532,992,100 last year.

Wheat, oats and barley last year had an area of 18,917,900 acres, with a value of \$289,144,000; this year, with an area of 20,592,900 acres, the value is only \$248,738,500, a decline in value of \$40,405,700.

This is \$14,599,100 more than the decrease for all field crops, and a lower production of 18,591,000 bushels of wheat, 58,686,000 of oats, and 9,981,000 of barley, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on an area sown greater by 1,857,300 acres.

The production of fall wheat is 16,610,000 bushels; spring wheat, 133,379,600; oats, 323,449,000; barley, 45,147,600; rye, 1,543,500; peas, 6,538,100; buckwheat, 7,243,900; mixed grains, 10,433,600; flax, 3,802,000; beans, 1,177,800; corn for hatching, 18,726,000; potatoes, 74,048,000 and turnips and other roots, 35,207,000 bushels.

The yield of hay is 15,497,000 tons; fodder corn, 2,551,000 and sugar beets, 155,000 tons.

SALEM OFFICER WILL BE RETIRED

SALEM, Mass.—Lieut. Col. John E. Spencer, commanding the second company, will send in papers Monday evening requesting that he be retired. It is understood that the Salem officer will be retired with the rank of colonel. An election will follow in the corps, at which Maj. Charles F. Rogers is slated to be chosen to succeed Lieut. Col.

The sentiment was unanimous on Friday that the proposed federation is not simply a movement to secure increase of salary or adequate pensions, but will undertake in every way to advance the standards of the teaching profession in Massachusetts, and financial questions, including those of standardized book keeping, will receive attention.

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE ADVANCE SHOWING OF

New Spring Foulards

Designs and Colorings that will appeal to our New England patrons.

INDICATIONS point to a phenomenal demand for these goods the coming season, for which we have prepared absolutely the widest range of *Distinctive Patterns* in New England. The popularity of these fabrics lie in their *Durability, Attractiveness and Beauty of Design and Coloring*. Pursuant with our policy of showing "Nothing but the Best," our buyers have carefully selected the choicest offerings of the European and American marts.

French and American Foulards

In the Finest and Most Exclusive Patterns.
An unusual variety of designs to select from.

"Shower-proof" and "Shedwater"

The two Premiere American Foulards
Elegant Distinctive Serviceable

Double Width Foulards

Designs and colorings adapted from the Prevailing Parisian styles as noted by our Silk Buyer on his recent European trip.

Jordan Marsh Company

MARTHA WASHINGTON EARLY HOME IS STILL DOING DUTY IN KENT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

HELEN TAFT BALL AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON—At the ball in the White House Friday night in honor of Miss Helen Taft, it was noticeable that the East room had been enlarged by the building of a small wooden house outside one of the windows for the accomodation of the Marine Band orchestra, which furnished the music.

This gave considerable more floor space for dancing than at previous White House balls.

The musicians' house, which looked like a large woodshed, was on the roof of the east colonnade of the executive mansion.

Among the guests were Miss Louise Taft, daughter of Charles P. Taft, brother of the President, who, with her father, arrived Friday as a White House guest.

Beautifully banked in the green and red rooms were vases full of rich roses, which the holiday season had brought to the White House. Mrs. Taft and Miss Helen received the guests in the Blue room.

PERU IS URGED TO ARBITRATE

LIMA, Peru—A joint note from the mediating powers, the United States, Brazil and Argentina, was presented to the government on Friday advising Peru to submit its boundary with Ecuador to the Hague tribunal.

The feeling here is that Ecuador will not accept the proposition and that war will result. The newspapers urge the government to prepare for hostilities.

The two countries were brought to the verge of war last spring because of their inability to reach a settlement of the border question which had been submitted to King Alfonso of Spain as arbitrator.

Announcement



At the sign of the White Rabbit.
Owing to an exhibition to be held in our Galleries in the near future.
Beginning MONDAY, January 2nd.

We will have a

Clearance Sale OF ALL THE BEAUTIFUL Holiday Goods

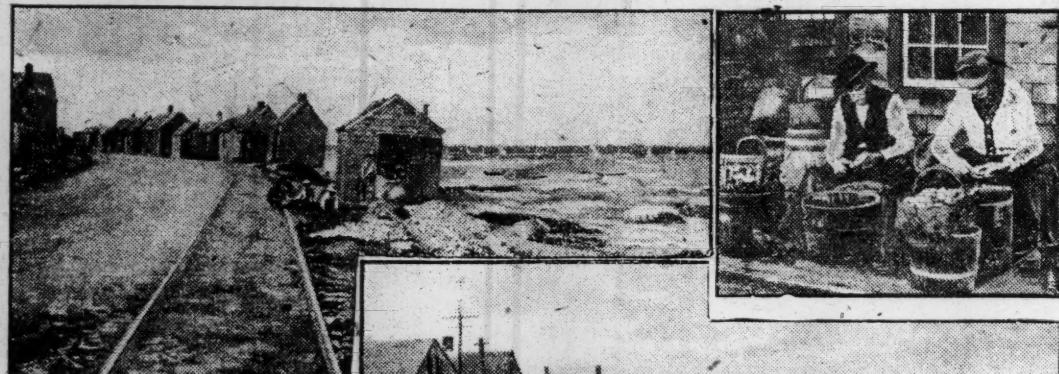
AND ALL SAMPLES OF

TABLE WARE, ART GOODS, Etc., at Greatly Reduced Prices

Bunkio Matsuki Corporation

At the Sign of the White Rabbit
2 Newbury Street

DISCUSS MEANS TO PROTECT NEWBURYPORT CLAM DIGGING



Proposal Is Made That City Lease the Flats to Individuals and Secure Law Requiring Reseeding.

BOSTON THE MARKET

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Means are being discussed to preserve the Newburyport clam flats which have furnished the Boston markets with bivalves for many years.

It has been proposed that the flats be leased by the city to individuals and that a law be passed making reseeding compulsory.

The flats are decreasing in production because some persons persist in digging the smaller bivalves, known as "seed clams," and because of shifting tides which have submerged a section of the best flats the year round.

This shifting of tides is attributed to jetties built to deepen the entrance to the Merrimac river as a protection against the treacherous Newburyport bar.

The flats furnish employment for nearly 200 men and if they continue to be depleted the outlook for Newburyport's clam industry is said to be problematical.

CERTIFY NEW HAVEN RAILROAD'S LIABILITY COVERED BY ASSETS

According to the special validating commission, the aggregate corporate assets of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were sufficient on June 15, 1910, to secure the outstanding capital stock and indebtedness.

This finding of the commission created by the last Legislature to examine the railroad property is given in its report at the State House late Friday.

The validating certificate signed by Walter Perley Hall, George W. Bishop and Clinton White of the railroad commission, William D. T. Trefry, tax commissioner, and Arthur B. Chapin, bank commission, was in part as follows:

"This is to certify that the outstanding capital stock and indebtedness of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, as of June 30, 1910, which it finds to be the only practical date of ascertaining its indebtedness, were as follows:

"Outstanding capital stock, one hundred and four million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars (\$104,435,600).

"Indebtedness, two hundred and eighty-nine million seven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents (\$289,711,663).

"And it further certifies that the outstanding capital stock, as of June 15, 1910, was one hundred and four million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six

hundred dollars (\$104,435,600) and its indebtedness, as of said June 15, 1910, was not in excess of two hundred and eighty-nine million, seven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents (\$289,711,663).

"And it further certifies that the aggregate corporate assets of said corporation were sufficient, as of June 15, 1910, to secure its outstanding capital stock and indebtedness to the said amounts hereinbefore stated."

NAME SECRETARY OF BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK—James E. West of Washington has been appointed executive secretary of the Boy Scouts of America, and will open new national headquarters in the Fifth Avenue building, New York, Jan. 2. Mr. West, an attorney, has served several years as secretary of the Washington Playground Association, and he organized and carried out the "White House conference on dependent children" during the administration of President Roosevelt.

The first annual meeting of the national council of the Boy Scouts of America will be held in Washington, Feb. 14.

TUNNEL EXPLOSION UNDER EAST RIVER

NEW YORK—One man perished and five were injured in an explosion of dynamite in a tunnel 100 feet below the surface of the Astoria Head & Power Company at Casino beach, Long Island, today. The company is digging a tunnel under the East river, to carry gas pipes. There were many daring rescues, men going into the fume-filled tunnel to drag their fellows to the buckets in which they were hoisted to the surface.

CHARTER UTILITIES MERGER

United Properties Company of California Aims to Control Oakland and Berkeley Cars and Ferries.

BY DELAWARE LAW

WILMINGTON, Del.—The United Properties Company of California, with a capitalization of \$200,000,000 was chartered at Dover, Del., Friday night, for the purpose of effecting a merger of all the public utilities companies of Oakland and Berkeley, Cal., including the ferry line that connects those places with San Francisco.

The charter was secured by the Delaware Trust Company of Wilmington at the direction of Christian B. Zabriskie of 100 William street, New York. It is the largest company ever organized under the Delaware laws.

The directors, who are from New York, San Francisco and Oakland, are F. M. Smith, W. S. Thevis, R. G. Hanford, Gavin McNab, C. B. Zabriskie, W. R. Alberger and Denis Seales. Harry W.



OLD OBSERVATION TYPE OF CAR ON PACIFIC COAST.

Davis is the necessary resident Delaware director.

The purposes, as set forth in the charter, cover the equipment, construction and operation of railroads, steam-

ship lines, electric light, power and traction lines, water for domestic purposes and irrigation, building and operating wharves, docks and warehouses.

The fee paid for state is \$10,000.

MANY CITIES IN STATE TO INAUGURATE NEW OFFICIALS ON MONDAY

Lynn Starts Commission Form of Government With Brief Exercises at the City Hall in Morning.

EVENING RECEPTION

A number of Massachusetts cities will hold inaugural exercises Monday, when municipal officials for 1911 will be sworn into office.

A special program has been arranged in Lynn where a commission form of government will go into effect. Five commissioners will administer the affairs of the city instead of the old aldermanic board and council.

The commissioners will take the oath of office in the council chamber at 10 a.m., after which William P. Connery, mayor and commissioner of public safety, will make an inaugural address combining, as far as possible, his own and the views of the other commissioners. In the evening a public reception will be held at the city hall.

The first business of the new council will be the passage of an order officially instructing the city clerk and city solicitor to revise the ordinances and make new ones to conform to the charter.

BROCKTON—Mayor-elect Harry C. Howard and members-elect to the city council of 1911 will hold inauguration exercises in the council chamber at city hall on Monday, beginning at 10 o'clock.

Mayor Howard and other officers will receive the oath of office from DeWitt C. Packard, city clerk, after which the mayor will read his inaugural address. While it is uncertain who will be president of the board of aldermen it is thought that Alderman Lucius F. Churchill will secure the election. Councilman Stewart B. McLeod will probably be chosen president of the common council without opposition and Elmer Fuller as clerk of the common council.

The principal contests concern the solicitorship, in which the present incumbent, William G. Rowe, is opposed by former Councilman Winfield M. Wilbur, and the city physician's berth, in which Dr. Charles G. Miles is opposed by Dr. W. D. Ducey and Dr. P. P. Crimmins.

WORCESTER—Mayor James Logan will be inaugurated for a fourth term on Monday morning with exercises in Horticultural hall beginning at 10 o'clock.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Shepard Knapp, pastor of Central Congregational church and Webster Thayer, attorney, who will administer the oath of office to Mayor Logan. The oath of office to the newly elected members of both branches of the city council will be administered by the mayor, who will then follow with his inaugural address.

At the close of the inauguration the members of the board of aldermen and common council will adjourn to City hall and organize for the year. Congressman Brooks is to be elected president of the aldermen and Judge Edward T. Esty will be chosen head of the council.

SALEM—Inauguration of Mayor-elect Rufus D. Adams and the city government of 1911 will take place in the high school assembly hall Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The program will follow the lines of recent years. Clerk William H. Rollins will call the members-elect of the council together and designate the senior member, John J. Sullivan, to preside until the permanent organization is formed.

Fred B. Broadhead or Lewis F. Cass will be elected president of the council, William H. Colbert or former Mayor Arthur Howard will be chosen president of the aldermen. William H. Rollins will be elected clerk of the council. Mayor Adams' inaugural address will be of unusual brevity.

No appointment of city marshal is anticipated, as it is generally believed that Mayor Adams is favorable to the retention of Simon B. Harris, the present marshal.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Inauguration exercises on Monday will consist simply of the taking of the oath by the new commissioners and reading of reports of heads of departments.

The incoming municipal council will consist of Edwin H. Moulton, mayor; James W. Harris, Joe W. Bean, U. A. Killan and Roswell L. Wood, aldermen. The school board is made up of John W. Tilton, Dr. John F. Croston, Ralph E. Gardner and Herman E. Lewis.

SPRINGFIELD—With his inauguration Monday morning, Edward H. Lathrop, the first mayor to be elected to a two-year term in this city, will begin his duties. The inauguration exercises will be held in Memorial hall at 10 o'clock. The oath of office will be administered to the mayor by Judge Henry W. Bosworth, and the Rev. Neil McGrath son will offer the prayer.

There is no opposition among the aldermen to the election of Ralph W. Wright of ward 8 as president of the board and the common council will re-elect J. Frank Drake as its head. Mayor Lathrop will announce the reappointment of James L. Doherty as city solicitor, and Josiah Dearborn will be appointed assistant city solicitor, a new

ship lines, electric light, power and traction lines, water for domestic purposes and irrigation, building and operating wharves, docks and warehouses.

The fee paid for state is \$10,000.

LOWELL—Inauguration exercises will be held in the aldermanic chamber of the city hall at 10 a.m. Monday. The new

THE STORE OF NEW MERCHANDISE GILCHRIST CO DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

January Sale Table Linens, Towels, Bedding, Etc.

Every price represents a saving made possible by the most fortunate purchases we've ever made. All new merchandise in unlimited quantities.

Pattern Table Cloths

Mixed Lot Pattern Cloths, which we cannot match with napkins.

8-4x8-4 Cloths, worth \$2.50 ea. now \$1.05

8-4x10-4 Cloths, worth \$2 and \$2.25 ea. choice 2.39

8-4x12-4 Cloths, worth \$3.50 and \$4 ea. choice 2.89

104 Dozen Turkish Wash Cloths, 8x12 equal folded in half. 9c

12 1/2 bleached turkish towels, each 8c

10c bleached turkish towels, each 12 1/2c

25 bleached turkish towels, each 15c

30c bleached turkish towels, each 25c

35c bleached turkish towels, each 37 1/2c

500 Dozen All Linen Bleached Irish Napkins, 20x20 inches square. 10c

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SIX THOUSAND ATTEND SHRINERS' FESTIVAL



THREE OF THE OFFICERS OF ALEPO TEMPLE.
Reading from left to right they are George A. Schackford, chief rabban; Charles C. Henry, representative to council; Charles A. Estey, potentate.

GERMANY'S POTASH OUTPUT ANNUALLY IS OVER 6,600,000 TONS

Exports of the Mineral Fertilizer Amount in Value to \$35,000,000 Yearly and Promise to Increase.

Germany's imposition of an export duty on potash and the status of the resulting tariff dispute between Germany and the United States have focused public attention upon this agricultural chemical.

The extent of the industry is shown by report upon Germany's potash deposits and mines, made by United States Consul Robert J. Thompson, who is stationed at Hanover.

Germany, according to his information, is mining more than 6,600,000 tons of potash salts yearly. Her exports of this mineral fertilizer already amount in value to \$35,000,000 annually, and by the opening of some 40 more projected mines the output may attain an increase of 100 per cent within the next decade.

The most remarkable feature of the potash industry is that at present Germany holds a world monopoly of this precious soil-reviving product, and it is shown that her mines will continue to yield their wealth for hundreds of years to come, probably long after the exhaustion of her coal mines. Thus her potash mines are coming to be regarded as the unparalleled national treasure of the German economic world.

Many millions of dollars have been lost in the opening of unprofitable mines, speculation, and overproduction. Owing to the temporary disintegration of the great potash trust, or syndicate, the industry was for a short time in a very critical state, but with the renewal of the combination last year, its encouragement by the Prussian government, and the general improvement of financial conditions, it is again making great strides toward a stable business condition.

The first kali syndicate—kali is the general term used in Germany for potash—was formed in 1884 in order to regulate the sale of potash and protect the market from overproduction. The present syndicate owns or controls some 60 mines and it is reported will, within a few years, be operating not less than 100. It has 40 branch offices in Germany and abroad and issues extensive and effective propaganda in furthering the sale of its product for agricultural purposes.

It has been noted that through its advertising the sales have been increased about \$2,500,000 per year over the average amount sold before this phase of the business was attended to.

Hanover is the recognized center of the potash district, although most of the mines are south and east of that city, in the vicinity of the Hartz mountains. It is claimed that potash deposits are known to exist in Florida, also in China, but if these claims are true, the locations have been held secret and are known only to certain individuals.

Potash was first found at Stassfurt near Magdeburg. The formation of the potash deposits at this place was such as to show very clearly the different layers. Since the days of the old Carolingian kings salt mines and saline springs have been commercially operated here. In the middle ages deep wells were made and yielded their owners a considerable profit by the sale of the salt recovered. In 1797 the Prussian government bought the Stassfurt saline works, shafts were bored, and rock salt was found.

PASTOR GIVEN AUTOMOBILE.
STOCKTON, Cal.—To retain his services as pastor of the Manteo Congregational church, Rev. R. H. Sink, prelate of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California, was recently presented with an automobile by the congregation.



BENJAMIN W. ROWELL.
Selected a trustee at Aleppo Temple by the Mystic Shriner of Boston.

PORTUGAL IS QUIET FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS DENYING RUMOR

LISBON—Sen. Machado, the Portuguese foreign minister, received the foreign newspaper correspondents on Friday and declared to them that tranquility reigned everywhere in the republic.

The financial situation, he said, was improving daily and discipline in the army and navy was perfect.

Contrary to reports propagated by enemies of the republic, Sen. Machado added, elections would be held in April and the people would be allowed the fullest liberty to take part in them. The minister said also that orders had been given to the telegraphic authorities to suppress all false news.

Sen. Machado denied that the British minister at Portugal had asked his government to send a warship to the Tagus.

WASHINGTON—The Portuguese minister said yesterday he had received from his government a cablegram denying that anti-government plots had been discovered in Portugal.

LONDON—Private advices received from Lisbon confirm the published statements that unrest and dissatisfaction prevail there, particularly among the working classes.

A rising against the provisional government, which was established after King Manuel had been deposed, is threatened. No outbreak has occurred yet. The foreign office has received no word from the British minister at Lisbon indicating the existence of a critical situation in Portugal, nor has the minister asked that a British warship be despatched to Lisbon, as reported.

It is noteworthy that these dispatches come from Madrid, whose news centers are in no wise necessarily mirrors of truth, especially where Portugal is concerned.

PARIS—Sen. Bandeira, the Portuguese charge d'affaires here, said he had received official dispatches from Lisbon, the tenor of which indicated that calm prevailed at the Portuguese capital and that rumors to the effect that a revolution was impending were unfounded.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM S. SIMMONS.

LIEUT.-COL. William S. Simmons, who has just been appointed assistant adjutant-general of Massachusetts, has a record of 30 years, 11 months and 28 days in the service. Although a native of Boston, Colonel Simmons received his first military instruction at Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.

His initial enlistment was company D, first corps cadets, M. V. M., May 5, 1879, for three years. He reenlisted in the same organization Jan. 2, 1883, and has served continuously since, through the grades of private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant and captain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons has been secretary of the service school, M. V. M., since 1907. This school has been mentioned at the war department as obtaining the best results of any state school for officers in the country.

Since September, 1909, the colonel has been acting assistant adjutant-general.

His commission as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general bears the date Dec. 15, 1910. He also served as adjutant-general of the Massachusetts rifle team during 1905, 1906, and 1907.

Aleppo Temple's New Year Entertainment in Mechanics Building Said to Surpass Anything of Similar Kind in History of the Boston Organization.

Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held a New Year's festival Friday evening in Mechanics building, which was said by members to be the most elaborate affair of the kind in the history of the Boston Shriners and was attended by 6000 persons.

The throne was outlined in a crescent of 60 red, white and blue lights, and on each side there were illuminated columns. Four sphinxes guarded the dais. Holly and strings of electric lights wreathed the balconies and the floor was decorated with palms. Machinery hall was spread for a big collation and was decorated with flags and bunting.

Aleppo's band, Thomas M. Carter, leader, gave a concert and the patrol

gave an exhibition drill under the leadership of Clarence H. Knowlton, with Augustus H. Hall, first lieutenant, and William H. McGrath, second lieutenant. The Aleppo Temple choir gave a short concert under the direction of George L. Tracy.

A novelty was "Scenes in Dixie Land" by a band of 50 colored entertainers in the songs and dances of the southland.

Dancing began at 9:30 o'clock and was after midnight before the order was finished. The floor director was James D. Robertson, Joseph A. Bryant assistant, with Harold C. Spencer, Thomas R. Heath, Charles Woolley, Alfred E. Wellington, Herbert M. Dodge, Max M. Heim, Walter M. Perry and Roy A. Fay aids.

The details of the festival were directed by the following general committee: Charles A. Estey, George A. Schackford, Walter W. Morrison, James S. Blake, Francis H. Appleton, Joseph S. Work, Benjamin W. Rowell, James D. Robertson, Joseph A. Bryant, Clarence E. Holman, Henry B. Perkins and Charles C. Henry.

At the annual session of the Temple held in the afternoon, the following officers were re-elected: potentate, Charles A. Estey; chief rabban, George A. Schackford; assistant rabban, Walter W. Morrison; high priest and prophet, James S. Blake; oriental guide, Francis H. Appleton; treasurer, Joseph W. Work; trustee, Benjamin W. Rowell; representatives to council, Charles A. Estey, George A. Schackford, James S. Blake (P. P.) and Charles C. Henry (P. P.); auditors, Henry N. Fisher, George H. Allen, Augustus C. Jordan and Alfred H. Hartley.

ALASKA PRODUCTION OF GOLD FALLS OFF \$4,000,000 FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON—Failure of the placer mines in the Fairbanks and Seward peninsula districts has resulted in a marked falling off in the production of gold in Alaska, says the preliminary statement of the geological survey upon Alaska mining conditions for 1910.

The production of gold during the year has been approximately \$16,360,000, compared with \$20,371,000 in 1909.

The geological survey experts do not believe that the future will develop any placer mines as rich as those that are now giving out.

Production of other minerals is increasing, but rapid development is hampered by the high cost of fuel and the fact that coal mines are not being opened in the territory.

Since mining began in 1880, Alaska has produced minerals worth \$186,000,000, of which \$179,000,000 was gold. The Juneau district is expected to produce heavily when new plants are installed.

WASHINGTON—Production of copper, lead and zinc from primary sources in the United States was greater in 1909 than in any previous year, according to figures issued by the United States geological survey.

The total output of copper from smelters was 1,092,951,624 pounds. The total quantity of lead, from all sources, smelted or refined in the United States in 1909 was 457,045 tons. The zinc production was 255,700 tons.

In the production of copper Montana led all states, with Arizona second, Michigan third and Utah fourth. The United States produced 38 per cent of the lead of the world and 30 per cent of the zinc.

NEW STAR SEEN BY HARVARD MEN AT OBSERVATORY

Prof. E. C. Pickering and his assistants at Harvard College observatory, Cambridge, saw and photographed on Friday night the new star, discovered recently by the Rev. T. E. Estlin of Walsingham, Eng.

It is in Lacerta, in the northwest section of the sky, half way between the zenith and the horizon. The star is now of the seventh magnitude and losing brightness.

The photographs taken at the Harvard observatory of the star and its spectrum show 11 well-marked bright lines, characteristic of most new stars.

COAL COMPANY STARTS A TOWN

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—In furtherance of their plans for extensive coal developments north of Pottsville, some new operations having been in progress for more than a year in the vicinity of Hackscherville, the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company has put on the map a new town. It is Mount Airy, the streets of which have been laid out on the peaked mountain, near the corporation's big Thomaston colliery.

A large number of new dwellings are to be erected for the constantly increasing number of employees necessary to operate the collieries in the Hackscherville valley.

As the colliery is not yet in operation, the miners are not yet employed, and the town is not yet in existence.

ORIENTAL DOMESTIC

RUGS

In starting in the year as we do with a

Mark Down Sale

We wish in the first place, to express our deep appreciation of the most liberal patronage which the buying public of Boston and vicinity has given us since we entered the Retail field. So generous has it been that our sales for the first eight months of our present business year (May 1 to Dec. 31 inclusive) show an increase of more than 100% over those for the corresponding months of 1909.

We should not make mention of this fact if we did not feel that the statement should be full of meaning to all who have been retail trade has been very disappointing to most merchants. And no small part of this increase is directly due to the kindness of our customers who, being pleased with their own purchases, have advised friends to come here.

But this rapid growth has demanded certain things—more room for various fabrics—additional lines—and a widening of lines now shown; in a word, a readjustment to meet changed conditions and increasing needs.

So on MONDAY we start this readjustment with

A Sweeping Clearance Sale

which affects the majority of our lines. Rather than be handicapped by a slow, natural and drawn-out readjustment, we have waived all profits that we may hurry the desired end—crowding the sale into six days, for on January 9th we turn over one-half of our floor space to the workmen who start alterations.

The reductions, in every instance, are real—not born of imagination, and the reduced goods cover a very wide range of sizes, prices and fabrics, from the least expensive of domestic weaves to the finest of Persian Rugs, together with lines from our whole stock that have reached a point where there are a quantity of Rugs in certain few patterns, but practically no assortment.

The items below will give some idea of the values this sale affords. It spells opportunity for many.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS		DOMESTIC RUGS
Shirvans, Beloochistans, Karabags, Anatolians and Kabistans.	Values from \$12.50 to \$20.	Heavy old Kurdestans, Mossouls, Kabistans, Genghis and Karabags. Values from \$2 to \$50.

ROOM-SIZED ORIENTALS	ROOM-SIZED ORIENTALS	DOMESTIC RUGS
No. Grade Former Red'd	No. Grade Former Red'd	Quantity Size Grade Price To

528 Meshed 14.5 x 8.5 \$180.00	549 Meshed 14.9 x 10.5 \$200.00	Reg'r Red'd
281 Afghan 10.8 x 8.2 150.00	557 Meshed 14.1 x 11.3 275.00	4 6 x 9 Twistweaves \$7.50 \$ 5.50
282 Meshed 12.3 x 8.5 150.00	558 Meshed 13.5 x 10.5 250.00	5 7 x 10.6 Twistweaves 10.00 6.75
521 Indus 12.3 x 8.5 150.00	559 Meshed 13.5 x 10.5 250.00	12 3 x 10.6 Twistweaves 14.00 9.50
523 Meshed 12.3 x 8.5 150.00	560 Meshed 13.5 x 10.5 250.00	12 3 x 5.5 Bazaar Wilton 5.50 3.50
524 Meshed 10.7 x 7.5 150.00	561 Meshed 12.10 x 8.4 150.00	9 9 x 12 Bazaar Wilton 39.50 29.00
570 Afghan 12.5 x 7.5 150.00	562 Meshed 10.7 x 7.5 150.00	8.5 x 10.6 High Grade Wilton 50.00 35.00
525 Meshed 12.5 x 7.5 150.00	563 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	12 2 x 5.5 Bazaar Wilton 60.00 39.00
526 Meshed 12.5 x 7.5 150.00	564 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	22 6 x 6 Bazaar Wilton 6.00 4.25
542 Kerman 14.3 x 9.11 450.00	565 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	12 9 x 12 Bazaar Wilton 6.00 4.25
529 Sarouk 12.2 x 8.8 325.00	566 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	10 2.6 x 5 Japanese Rugs 1.10 .65
540 Sarouk 12.2 x 8.8 325.00	567 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	10 2.6 x 5 Wilton (discontinued) 1.05 .65
568 Serapi 12.11 x 9.2 275.00	568 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	5 9 x 12 Kazaks 14.00 9.85
527 Meshed 12.4 x 7.11 175.00	569 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 150.00	12 3 x 5.5 Bazaar Wilton 39.50 29.00
765 Mahal 11.9 x 9.4 150.00	570 Meshed 11.2 x 8.1 1	

L. P. Hollander & Co.

OUR GREAT
January Clearance Sale
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
Commences Monday, January 2

Allen Hall & Co.
384-390 BOYLSTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston's Most Exclusive
DECORATORS

In view inspection of their unique, artistic novelties, decorative effects for wall coverings, hangings and furnishings produced by their own special processes; also antique and European seamless rugs; furniture in special designs.

Individuality of design and perfection of color to meet the most exacting requirements.

We have these unusual, exclusive effects for home furnishing at modest cost. Estimates cheerfully submitted to intending buyers. Correspondence invited.

We take this opportunity of thanking the readers of the Monitor for their patronage during the past year, and trust we may merit a share of their future orders. We wish them all a Happy New Year.

Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER
The Only "Dustless-Duster"
No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.
"No oil to soil."
You can get a full size duster by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."
HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.
161-C Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Name _____
Town _____
State _____
Reg. U. S. Patent Office.

JANUARY WEDDINGS

STERLING SILVER, single pieces or complete services. Comparison of prices and designs invited.

WEDDING STATIONERY; samples upon request.

Maynard & Co. INCORPORATED
416 Boylston Street
Boston

Sample Free Write Today
A strikingly perfumed disappearing cream of such whiteness, free from metal, oil, grease; imparts transparent effect; is best foundation for complexion powder.
FRANCO-AMERICAN HYGIENIC COMPANY, Wm. M. Chas., President
131 E. THIRTEENTH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Black and White for Spring

Outlined in Black

Black and white combinations, it seems, have not altogether paled upon the taste of the fashionable portion of humanity, since one hears whispers about them among the earliest hints of spring modes. Among the new things now being prepared for the season when nature puts on new life are smart white coats for the little folk, which are made of white linen or pique and trimmed with black velvet.

To Clean Enamel

When the enamel becomes discolored, scour it with a damp flannel dipped in garden mold, then rinse it in plenty of water. In this way the cleaning is effected without causing scratches or other damage.

Care of Jewelry

Occasional washings with warm water and soap and a soft brush keep pieces of jewelry in good condition without such frequent visits to the jeweler's. Of course certain gems and delicate settings cannot be handled too carefully.

FASHIONS AND

STYLES FOR THE SPRING

Comprehensive forecast of what women will wear.

SIMPLE, straight-hung skirts, slightly full to a round waist line with a bertha, fichu or "baby" corsage, and short sleeves are the general lines that are expected to prevail next summer, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune.

Soft, coarse, semi-transparent cotton and linen materials, with an excessive quantity of lace and embroidery a jour and raised designs, will compose what is called washable gowns. The highest chic is to have the gown, coat or blouse embroidered after it is cut and fitted. When this is not possible a cunning use of fancy, open stitches, in combination with narrow fru-fru, accomplishes wonders in the way of concealing the joining of the decoration to the material of a gown. In this country, where hand work is cheap, square or round motifs of coarse but good lace are applied with admirable results to the finished costume; attached by thick, close, over and over stitches with heavy white linen thread, the material is then cut out beneath, and the raw edge turned back and sewed

flat. When the linen or muslin of the costume is a different shade of white from the lace or embroidered motifs the effect is enhanced. Motifs of Madeira embroidery used as trimming on white gowns, laid over a lining of pale pink, blue or green batiste, make a charming summer toilet with a wide-sash matching the lining in color.

More severe in outline will be costumes with a plain, straight skirt, set without fullness to the belt, and worn with a mull blouse and short eton jacket of the material of the skirt. This little eton jacket, of past seasons, how pretty it is and how becoming! And to wear with white or colored costumes this little garment will be made in black and night blue silk and moire, trimmed with a flat lace collar and wide upturning lace cuffs on short sleeves. Lace, even real lace, is enriched with colored silk stitches and stitches of metal threads, distinctly ornamental when applied to the trimming of a gown, but as collars and cuffs the lace left unadorned is better.

Wise women who look ahead will finish this season their tunic gowns of frail diaphanous stuffs. They are likely to be quite out of the running next season. Indeed, the best gowned women of the present season have already discarded them for gowns made entirely of pretty soft, brocaded silks, trimmed with a little lace on the sleeves and corsage, and fashioned after the simple lines of the gowns worn by the women of the revolution.

For the present, however, the tunic evening gown remains in vogue and the sweetest and most captivating color effects are gained by hanging one strong color over another, resulting in subdued tones positively original. The edges are trimmed with bead work done by hand on the material. Especially lovely was the tunic costume of taupe gray silk voile hung over bright cerise silk; the tunic was deeply fringed with steel beads on its lower edge and on the short mandarin sleeves, and it was belted with a 4-inch band of steel embroidery, done on cerise ribbon, closing invisibly. A charming finish was added to the belt by steel bead fringe pointing in the middle of the back and front to a depth of 10 or 12 inches.

The favorite velvet costume is appearing in models so practical and comfortable that they are sure to be copied in heavy silk and fine cloth for the first spring days, to be worn with wide sashes of velvet and pipe fur.

Among the crowd of well-gowned women at the Ritz tea room the other day several wore velvet costumes made with a high empire waist line, short skirt, comfortably scant, and little corsage, with round neck and short, open sleeves. Generally the chemisette was of black voile laid over colored trimming, embroidery or a plain tinted under-corse, also of transparent stuff, and all were sashed with black satin.

Made Easy to Put On

When the middy blouse is worn in winter by the schoolgirl, the skirt of the frock is conveniently made with an underwaist to which the skirt is sewed at the bottom and the gimpie at the top, making the whole easy to put on. The middy is unbelted and slips on over the head.

That Cold Room

on the side of the house where winter blasts strike hardest always has a lower temperature than the rest of the house. There are times when it is necessary to raise the temperature quickly or to keep the temperature up for a long period. That can't be done by the regular method of heating without great trouble and overheating the rest of the house. The only reliable method of heating such a room alone by other means, is to use a

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER
Absolutely smokeless and odorless

which can be kept at full or low heat for a short or long time.

Four quarts of oil will give a glowing heat for nine hours, without smoke or smell.

An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not screw on; but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached by a chain and cannot get lost.

An AUTOMATIC-LOCKING FLAME SPREADER prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that it can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental. Has a cool handle.

Bealets Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

WRAP OF VELVET AND LACE

Trimmed with fur banding.



with satin, and the remainder of the left plain, would be exceedingly factory. The fronts can be cut on lines or left square at the lower as preferred.

For the woman of medium size required 7 1/4 yards of material 27 wide, 6 1/4 yards, 44 or four yards wide, with one yard 18 wide for collar and cuffs, 6 1/2 yards for banding.

The pattern (6840) is cut in

sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38,

large 42 or 44. It can be had at

May Mantol agency, or will be

mail. Address 132 East 23 street

York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

IS STYLISH FOR LITTLE CASH

New York woman tells secret of her success.

THIS is a story of the small economies

that enable a smart young woman to be so. She is not happy in long gloves for evening wear unless they are kid and of the best. But, then, she must reach her destination by means of some 5-cent conveyance. She her no motor toots its horn. Of course, she may wear ordinary gloves and effect a change as she nears her goal. But sometimes this cannot be managed unobtrusively, and she has observed smiles on the faces of those opposite her when she has been driven to the somewhat "bad form" expedient of changing her gloves in the car. The other day she triumphantly solved the problem, says a writer in the New York Tribune.

"I buy a pair of cheap, tan cotton gloves, of the desired length," she expounded, "and at least size too large. I slip these over my kid gloves, and pull them off when I remove my wrap. No one has time—or interest—to notice the look of the gloved hands that are, as not, under my evening cloak or coat. When I take my place at theater, concert or reception room, I am not confused with the effort to rapidly put on some elbow length gloves, and the gloves keep clean longer than they possibly could if I wore them on the cars."

Her elegant evening wraps were explained with equal felicity.

"An evening wrap," she said, "need not be expensive to be elegant. A sewing woman at \$2 can easily make one in a day if the design chosen be simple. This season I selected a dull green, and for its timing was fortunate in finding some silk of the same shade on the bargain counter. I fell in love with a cloak pattern of simple lines, with apertures for arms instead of sleeves. The intelligent sewing woman pointed out that the edges could be so manipulated that the cloak might be used reversibly. For gay occasions and when a friend provides conveyance the silk has the upper hand. Ordinarily, the cloak faces the light of the day or night, as the case may be. The silk is untrimmed, but the cloth is broidered in a simple pattern with a narrow, inexpensive braid after the making was completed.

"Yes, the question of the evening wrap is simple, but my dress problems haven't been so easy to solve. One winter, some introductions gave promise of a gay time than usual, but the dress problem was serious. I could not be dubbed the 'girl in the green gown.' How to combine variety with the least conceivable outlay made me sit up late one night when the household was all abed. My midnight electricity bore the fruit in a gown which helped me wonderfully on

my way. I bought some iron grenades in a small, fine stripe black. This I had made into a robe. Then one at a time I bought gain counter remnants of silk while sewing woman made into princess. When I had accumulated a pale pale pink, a yellow, a heliotrope, nile green, I was able to ring many changes, for the slips were able for use with other gowns as the black. Ribbon roses of shade, or a sash girdle, or an air of chiffon provided a connecting between upper and under garments sometimes the 'combinations' were extremely effective.

"When the time came in this idea capable of endless development for the same time can be worn many foundations or one robe can have several tunics. It is time to figure out the combinations it is fascinating when you have it for it."

GIRL LEARNS THAT SYSTEM IS PROFITABLE

ONE girl discovered that her were slipping past without much to show for them aside from routine duties which were an necessity, says G. W. in Harper's. She was a courageous creature, she analyzed the situation and herself carefully to find out what fault lay. After a few hours of full observations she decided that he came about through lack of system through having nothing ready to the odd chinks of time. Various tasks drifted on from month to month, simply because they were ready when she had the leisure to them. She determined to right face.

First she regulated the dresser and closets, and laid aside all neckwear, gloves, etc., which were pairing. Next she went through desk and placed unanswered letters waiting business in pigeonholes by selves. Last, but by no means least, she made a list of special and be attended to next day—the repairing, the calls to be made, letters answered, any special duty tended to. The next night she attempted to write, canceled, and an evidently crowded out were given place on the list for next day.

THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

RAISED DOUGHNUTS.
DISSOLVE a yeast cake in a cupful of warm milk, then mix this with a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of butter, two eggs well beaten and another cupful of warm milk in which half a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved. Add half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of grated nutmeg. Mix in enough sifted flour to make a soft dough. Flour the bread board, turn the dough on it, then roll out to one inch thickness without kneading. Cut with a ring cutter and let stand until light and puffy. Fry in deep hot fat, turning with wooden fork until all are a nice brown on both sides. Put on a sieve to drain and when cold roll in powdered sugar.

SOUR MILK DOUGHNUTS.

This is a valuable recipe because the nuts can be made so quickly. Mix together a pint and a half of sour milk, a cupful and a half of granulated sugar and one well-beaten egg. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then add three-quarters of a cupful of softened—not melted—butter and enough sifted flour to make a dough which can be rolled out. Last of all, stir in a dessert spoonful of saleratus dissolved in a little warm water. Grated nutmeg or cinnamon may be added. Fry in the usual way after cutting in rings.

POUND CAKE DOUGHNUTS.

These are rich, having almost the flavor of pound cake. They require a cupful of butter, three cupfuls of granulated sugar, a cupful of sweet milk, six well-beaten eggs, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder or a teaspoonful of cream or tartar and half a cupful of soda, the grated rind of a lemon and just as little flour as will enable ones to roll them out. Cut in rings and fry as usual.

GERMAN DOUGHNUTS.

Bring a pint of milk to the boil, then pour it immediately over two cupfuls of sifted flour and beat to a smooth batter. Beat the yolks and whites separately of four eggs, and when the batter is cool add first the yolks, then the whites, then half a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, enough flour to make a soft dough, and last of all half a teaspoonful of lemon extract or the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Turn out dough on floured bread board, roll out and cut in strips the width of the finger. Twist each of these to form a ring and fry in deep boiling lard. The lemon extract may be omitted and dried currants substituted.

Porcelain or earthenware that has become dingy or stained is greatly improved by rubbing or scouring with salt dusted upon a cloth.

ART OF MAKING COOKIES

Common recipes analyzed and explained.

AGAIN and again recipes for cookies are requested giving exact quantities of flour, says Good Housekeeping. The old-fashioned recipe handed down from generation to generation gave butter, sugar, eggs, etc., in exact quantities and then added "flour to roll out." This made a debatable land in which success was never sure until experience and knowledge gained by repeating the process many times had fixed the amount of flour to be used. Success in cookie making depends as in other things, upon precision and promptness, therefore it is quite necessary to have at least an approximate idea of how much flour it will take to thicken a given amount of moisture sufficient to roll out.

There is an old recipe for cake called one, two, three, four cake, the recipe being one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of flour and four eggs. As it happens, this recipe, in actual practice, is a better basis for cookies than for cake. As a general thing it will be found that one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and four eggs will make three cupfuls of flour to make a very soft, delicate dough. But nearly all cake and cookie recipes call for moisture in the shape of milk, some cream, molasses, etc., and reduce the number of eggs. There is an approximate rule as follows:

For doughs two cupfuls of flour are required to every cupful of liquid; for batters, measure for measure, i. e., one cupful of flour for each cupful of liquid.

With this rule in mind it is possible to analyze a recipe and begin to gain that knowledge and sense of proportion which comes in the first place from a basic rule or principle. It is better to keep a little flour in reserve from the amount given so that the irretrievable error of too much will not be made. Take the following recipe for sour cream fruit cookies:

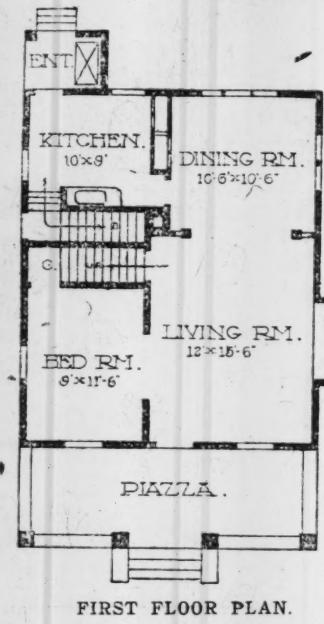
Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful each of butter and molasses, one cupful each of raisins (seeded) and currants, one and one-half cupfuls of sour cream, four eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, allspice and soda, flour enough to drop from a spoon.

This is seemingly all out of proportion and most perplexing. Here is the explanation: The whole cupful of butter would make the cookies too short, as the liquid called for is mostly sour cream, and one half cupful of molasses plus one and one-half cupfuls of sour cream make

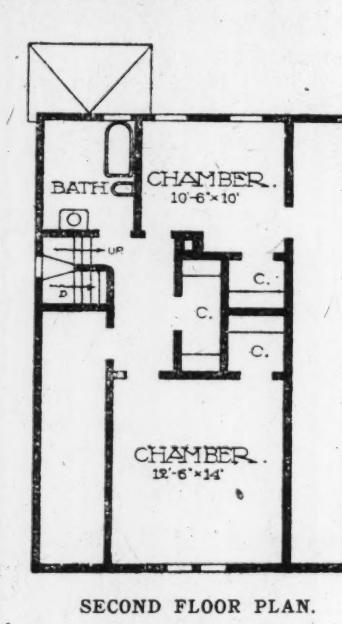
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



SHINGLED GABLE COTTAGE, COSTING \$1800.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

A very neat and tasty "gable cottage" is here illustrated. The exterior is covered with cedar shingles and dipped in brown creosote stain and given a second coat with the brush on completion, and the outside cornices, casings, columns, etc., are painted white. The roof is stained moss green and the effect is very pleasing. This cottage is 22 feet 6 inches wide and 27 feet 6 inches deep, exclusive of the wide front porch, which

is covered by the main roof, affording space for a room above in the second story.

This cottage has four rooms in the first story, comprising a large living room with a projected Dutch window at the side, a small bedroom in the front at the right of the living room and connected with wide archway. This room can be used for library or den if desired. At the rear is the dining room, with wide column arch and at the left the kitchen with pantry and china cupboard between. The staircase extends up at the rear of living room, with a basement stairs under and a grade entrance. The basement is full size, with laundry, fuel and heating room.

The second story has two bedrooms, with ample closets and storage space, and a bathroom over the kitchen. The cost of this cottage is estimated at \$1800, exclusive of heating and plumbing. At the outside was finished with cement and pebble dash it would add \$150 to the total cost.

After deciding upon the wall surface, the next question is its treatment—the character of the paint or matt-glaze to be selected. The flat wall treatment is not an expensive one, because the demand is for a finish which can be obtained in not more than three coats on rough or smooth plaster. The result is that a beautiful flat effect can now be secured on rough or smooth plaster by means of a coat of sizing and two coats of flat paint.

The plain flat-painted wall forms an ideal background for pictures and it

HOME HELPS

To prevent tomato catsup molding, drop a few whole cloves on top of the catsup before sealing the bottle.

When making oyster stew, boil the milk and the liquor of the oysters separately. Put them together boiling hot, and the milk will not curdle.

To wash baby flannels, use pulverized castile soap, dissolved in warm water. The soap can be bought in any drug store, and will keep the flannels soft.

If the cake frosting is too thin, put it in the sun, which will draw the water from the frosting; then put the frosting on the cake, set the cake in a hot oven for just a minute and the frosting will harden.

PAINTED WALLS AGAIN

Decorative ideas and how carried out.

The art of wall-painting, or, more properly speaking, wall-decorating, is coming again into general favor. This change to the decorated wall has been gradual but sure, developing first in the more pretentious buildings, later being used in the best residences, and now, since the necessary materials are being provided in better form, coming within reach of the average home-builder. Formerly the only painted wall possible was the glossy kind, suitable only for kitchens and lavatories, so that this change is due to two reasons; first, the demand for a more artistic finish of reasonable cost; and second, the successful efforts of the manufacturer to supply that demand toward overplainness.

The demand for flat wall tones has also produced the flat-glaze finish, which gives us a rich transparent and mottled tone, and it can be washed readily with soap and water. The attractiveness of such a finish is caused by the under tones of flat paint beneath the matt-glaze. Thus a richness and depth of color is produced. This process can be accomplished over rough or smooth plaster, equally as well as over any of the unfinished fabrics or plaster boards. The material used is as follows: first, varnish sizing; second and third, coats of flat paint; fourth, glazing liquid, tinted to the desired hue with glaze colors. In the first three operations the material is applied with a four- or five-inch wall brush in the regular manner, while, in the last operation, a slightly smaller brush may be used. The glazing liquid is simply tinted to any color or strength of shade with glazed colors and very roughly applied to the wall. This mixture, being of such a nature that it does not set quickly, can then be stippled with a stippling brush; or, better still, with a crumpled cloth.

Let us turn to some of the conditions governing this problem. The wall dominates the room; its color, in order to be pleasing and appropriate, must act as a foundation for the entire scheme balanced here and there with touches of contrasting and analogous colors, but undeniably held together by the ever-prevailing color of the wall. It is, therefore, of utmost importance that the wall color, and also the material of which it is composed, be given careful consideration by the home-builder.

One must first decide upon the kind of material to be used, and this is equally as important as choosing the kind of wood for the woodwork. For those rooms which will require delicate decorations—reception-rooms, music-rooms and chambers—have your builder use smooth plaster or the finer weave of fabrics, reserving the rough plaster for those rooms having the bolder and heavier decorations, such as dens, libraries, dining-rooms and billiard-rooms. The coarse-weave fabrics and rough plaster are especially suitable over heavy oak wainscoting.

After deciding upon the wall surface, the next question is its treatment—the character of the paint or matt-glaze to be selected. The flat wall treatment is not an expensive one, because the demand is for a finish which can be obtained in not more than three coats on rough or smooth plaster. The result is that a beautiful flat effect can now be secured on rough or smooth plaster by means of a coat of sizing and two coats of flat paint.

The plain flat-painted wall forms an ideal background for pictures and it

Le Calot Cascade

(THE CAP CASCADE)

is invaluable when dressing your back hair in this pretty and attractive fashion.

It reveals defects and deficiencies, adds attractively to the coifure and cannot be detected when worn, even if your own hair becomes disarranged.

A Marie Antoinette front piece is indispensable if a becoming, soft and pleasing arrangement of the front hair is desired.

How to use it? How to wash it? How to care for it?

Will it wash? Will it last? Will it resist shampooing, dampness and all atmospheric changes?

I guarantee the same to last at least a year or longer.

A. Simonson.

HAIR MERCHANT

Also the Hair Shop of *Le Chat*

Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.

506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

A few doors above Forty-Second Street.



Marie Waring,
Shampooing,
Manufacturing,
Facial and Scalp
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The manufacturers of the
celebrated London Plumes
would like to send YOU

THEIR CATALOGUE FREE

Our Magnificent Catalogue is now ready to be sent out to women all over America who desire the World's finest plumes at prices that entirely eliminate the middleman's profit.

LONDON PLUMES

are produced by the World's greatest manufacturers of plumes, and are sold direct to the consumer on the basis of a single profit of 10%. This saves you 50%. We quote some of the wonderful values shown in our catalogue:

ALL OUR PLUMES ARE FOUR-PLY IN THICKNESS.

French Plumes Guaranteed

16 to 17 inches.....	\$3.75
16 to 17 ins., but wider fluff.....	4.75
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DROOPING WILLOW PLUMES

EXTRA SPECIAL, 18 to 19 inches

Single hand knotted..... \$5.95

Two of these must be ordered to obtain this price.

19 to 20 inches, double hand knotted \$6.95

22 to 24 inches, double hand knotted.....

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IN WINTER when the skin is subjected alternately to heat and cold keep it clean by using

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conscientiously then whenever you do.

Crown Lavender Salts
The kind used by those who know the best.

Lune de Miel,
The new perfume that London Society approves.

Sold by All Dealers of Promineux

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CHAMP CLARK: A STATESMAN AND MISSOURIAN

FROM the galleries of the House, when the next Congress gets down to business, visitors may see before them in the speaker's chair a man with the middle West written all over him. More than six feet tall, raw boned but muscular in proportion, the Hon. Champ Clark, if all signs fail not, will be assigned by his party to take possession where the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, familiarly known as "Uncle Joe," has ruled so long. Triumphant Democracy could scarcely make a better choice considering what the leader of the minority has accomplished while in Congress. Champ Clark may not be to the manner born, but his experience in the House and out of it indicates that he will not be deficient in power when occasion demands.

For 17 years Champ Clark has been a conspicuous member of Congress. Frequently he has been referred to as the perfect specimen of representative. When he assumed the Democratic leadership it required no little tact and persuasion to make one's presence felt under so strong a rule as that of Speaker Cannon. But Mr. Clark persisted in holding close to what he considered his Missourian prerequisites; he had to be shown. Will Speaker Clark accord the opposition similar privileges to those he contests so earnestly for while leading the minority? That is a question which cannot be decided until the Democratic House actually selects its spokesman to the chair which becomes vacant March 4.

Champ Clark has won his way to recognition by the one method which counts, work and moderation. He has been in the habit of putting obstacles behind him. He never allowed encumbrances to hinder his progress and it is credibly reported that he deliberately did away with part of his name because it seemed an unnecessary impediment. It is not generally known that his full name is James Beauchamp Clark, but that early in life he dispensed with the James and abbreviated the Beauchamp to its present form. As far back as 1875 his friends and associates knew him as Champ Clark.

While the activity of the prospective speaker of the House has centered within Missouri, Champ Clark is not a Missourian by birth. He was born in Kentucky. Here the son of John Hampton Clark and Aletha Jane Beauchamp went to school. His parents were not too richly endowed with earthly goods, and James in early life did farm work like his father. But as he advanced in school he caught glimpses of something different than tilling the soil. His mother had often spoken to him about her relative, George Robertson, the great American jurist. James began to aspire to be like him. Having earned enough money to take him through the University of Virginia, James later went to Bethany College, West Virginia. Following this he went to Cincinnati, where he studied law. Admitted to the bar, he moved to Pike County, Mo., in 1875, and henceforth he became identified with that state.

In Missouri Champ Clark put his hands to many things. Many Kentuckians had sought Pike County as a mecca. Among those things, the young lawyer taught school, edited a newspaper and practised in the courts when chance offered. Gradually he became interested in politics. Between 1878 and 1881 he was city attorney for Louisiana, Mo.

and Bowling Green, Mo. Between 1885 and 1889 he was prosecuting attorney for Pike County. Then came the Democratic tidal wave of 1892 and Champ Clark was literally swept into Congress. As a member of the Fifty-third Congress he stayed in the House from 1893 to 1895. The succeeding Republican victory sent him back to Missouri, but he had obtained a taste of political success and elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress he has stayed in the House ever since.

Two important events need to be mentioned before discussing Champ Clark's congressional career. From 1873 to 1874 he was president of Marshall College, West Virginia. For over 20 years he held the record of being the youngest college president in the history of the United States. In 1881 Champ Clark married Miss Genevieve Bennett of Callaway County, Mo., and like himself a Kentuckian by birth. As vice-president of the Woman's Congressional Club, Mrs. Clark is not only a notable member of that body but she has been instrumental in furthering the political success of the prospective speaker to the extent that the world has in view.

During the Democratic national convention of 1894, held in St. Louis, Mr. Clark was the permanent chairman, and he was also chairman of the committee to notify Judge A. B. Parker of his nomination for the presidency. As vice-president of the transmississippi congress he has shown his interest in all that concerns the country as a whole, while always careful to guard the special interests within the territory that the congress has in view.

It goes without saying that the Democratic party will take good care of its newfound victory. It is very evident that the Democratic House will review President Tait's tariff plans, his interstate commerce legislation and other matters brought forward by the Republican majority. The President's program may not be unlikely to be blocked. It is strongly intimated that if there are any honors to be carried off by the Democrats will make a strong attempt to do so.

But whether an extra session will be called by the President or not the fact remains that the speaker's chair to be made vacant when Congress goes out by limitation will be occupied by a Democrat. Champ Clark is quoted as saying that his party is making no special plans. He said that there would be plenty of time to map out a program when the new Congress organizes and that it would then be for the Democratic members of the House and the Senate to get together.

Two great questions for the new Democratic body to consider will be tariff revision and revision of the House rules. Regarding the latter, should Champ Clark approve a plan to take away the limitation of committees from the speaker it would seem as if he deliberately deprived himself of authority. There is, however, hardly any reason to believe that Mr. Clark was moved to approve of such a plan for fear that he would not be chosen speaker if he acted otherwise. It is rather possible that the hue and cry against "Cannonism" induced the Democratic minority to bring about such reform as would pacify those who have heretofore looked upon the speaker as a czar.

Committed to a broad revision of the

rules, Mr. Clark's views may be learned from what he said at the opening of the tariff session as follows: "Here we are—391 members. At 12 o'clock today the speaker was equal to only one of us. Perhaps by reason of his mental equipment he may have been a little superior to any one man on this floor. I am willing to grant that for the sake of argument, although I do not believe it. But the minute he was elected speaker he was bigger than the whole 390 of us who are left. Some people may enjoy that sort of an arrangement, but I do not. It is too one-sided."

It remains to be seen what opportunity Mr. Clark will have to display his talents as speaker should the privilege of selecting his co-workers and lieutenants be taken away from the chair. It may even be that he will show his mettle to a still greater advantage under conditions less arbitrary than those which the present speaker has the right to impose. No doubt when the Democrats from North and South, East and West, get together, as has been suggested, preceding the beginning of the new Congress, all matters bearing on the situation will be threshed out satisfactorily.

One thing is certain. From the physical standpoint no future speaker could be more of an antithesis to Speaker Cannon than Speaker Clark. There is little of the presiding officer about Champ Clark. Big and bluff appearing, he stands in marked contrast to the lean and sinewy Cannon. His parliamentary genius is yet to be revealed from an angle other than that of a minority leader. Champ Clark is a good talker, but it is doubtful whether he can be classed among the orators. His speech is racy of the middle West—of the soil of Missouri. Should he become speaker he will perhaps be confronted by the very man into whose shoes he steps. The Hon. Joseph G. Cannon knows how to spar in Congress, if ever a member of that body knew how. One of the coolest and most astute men in the House, "Uncle Joe" will, doubtless, be ready to test the ability of his successor at any time.

Champ Clark is American to the core. He lives unassumingly at Washington. The family occupies a suite in an apartment house. Of course, the question may come whether Speaker Clark should live in the same retiring manner as does Representative Clark. As an outspoken economist Champ Clark has constantly advocated saving. Should he decide that a more elaborate establishment is essential and in keeping with the House leadership, Mr. Clark will have the precedent for his course, for Speaker Cannon changed about when he assumed the chair. As a representative, Mr. Cannon lived in a Fourteenth-street hotel that catered to family business. When he became speaker he rented a handsome house and began to entertain. Naturally Mr. Cannon took advantage of the privileges of the speakership. Among other things he began to ride in the official automobile.

Mule-Team Episode

It was this act of Speaker Cannon which led Champ Clark to say that in case he were ever elected speaker of the House he would do differently. Champ Clark, in fact, expressed himself to the

effect that a mule team would be good enough for him. As the chances of the speakership appear more than good, Mr. Clark has asked his friends not to take him literally regarding the mule outfit. He declares that he did not say in so many words that he would travel down Pennsylvania Avenue by mule power in case of his election.

However his Washington colleagues may view the incident, down in Missouri they take it for granted that the future speaker of the House is preparing for the unique trip along Washington's great thoroughfare. Furthermore, recently a group of Democratic congressmen dining in the House restaurant decided that the first Democratic speaker since Charles F. Crisp of Georgia should celebrate the resumption of the gavel by his party in a thoroughly democratic way. The Emerson brothers of Bowling Green, Mo., which is Champ Clark's postoffice address when at home, have been enlisted to the extent of furnishing the handsomest team of mules in Missouri. Luke Emerson, in describing the mules, that are intended for Champ Clark's inauguration writes as follows: "They are the Queen of Missouri and the Belle of Callaway County. The Queen of Missouri weighs 2100 pounds and is 20 hands high. The Queen of Missouri was exhibited for 10 days during the horse show of the exposition at 10 cents admission and took in \$5150 in eight days. James J. Hill offered me \$5000 for her which I refused. The Belle of Callaway County is 21 hands high, tape measure, and weighs 2100 pounds. This is the largest and finest pair of mules in the world."

Figuratively speaking, the Democratic mule will supplant the Republican elephant in the House. The Missourians would naturally consider it a privilege to contribute to the installation ceremonies. And the offer of the mule team becomes even more of an interesting incident when it is learned that the Emerson boys are not of the Democratic persuasion, but the stanchest of Republicans. Champ Clark is a Missourian and one of them. That was sufficient. That Champ Clark will after all be ready at the appointed time may be gleaned from what he told the crowd of visitors at the homecoming at Moberly, Mo., Sept. 8. The duty of welcoming the home-comers was assigned to him. He is quoted as repeating that he would drive the mule team down the leading avenue of the capital and concluded his speech with the following significant remarks: "Missouri has taken a back seat too long. We have done the work and other fellows have got the glory. Missouri has never had a President, a Vice-President, a justice of the supreme court, a speaker of the House. It is time we had all of these offices, and I am going to see to it that we get one of them right away."

A Reader Well Informed

As speaker of the House Mr. Clark may not have the same opportunity to be heard at length that was given him as leader of the minority party. It has been stated that while he is a good talker he is, perhaps, no orator in the strictest sense of that word. However that may be, Champ Clark knows what oratory consists of. As a story teller he has few equals in the House. He is an omnivorous reader along certain lines and delves strongly into history. His memory for details is wonderful. What he reads he applies frequently when "on duty." He may strengthen a point or fortify a position by the introduction of anecdote dug out of the historic past. The House has had many a taste of Mr. Clark's historical information.

Regarding the question whether congressional oratory is a lost art, Champ Clark recently said in part as follows:

"William Bourke Cockran of New York was the last great orator to grace the House of Representatives. Mr. Cockran is the highest type of Irishman and was educated thoroughly in France. He is a profound student, a man of large erudition, with an emotional temperament and a thorough mastery not only of English, but of French, Latin and Greek. He has a superb voice, a vivid imagination and a commanding presence. His sentences are polished as thoroughly as those of Edward Everett or John James Ingalls. The greatest achievement of an orator is to force applause from a hostile audience. Time and time again I have seen men who dissented from what he was saying applaud Cockran. He won them, temporarily at least, by his magnificent oratory, his wonderful sentences, and his enthusiasm. Men listened to him with delight. The day he left the House he was more popular there than he had ever been, and men of all shades and political opinion sincerely regretted his departure."

"There are few orators left in the country outside Congress. Undoubtedly the greatest of these—one of the greatest that ever lived—is William Jennings Bryan. Other men have made speeches as great as his, but the oratorical power of no other has been put to so severe a test."

"The best maker of short speeches that I ever heard was Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine. It may seem like an unfriendly commentary on his speeches to say that they were good exactly in proportion to their brevity; but just the opposite is intended. Every one of his short speeches was multum in parvo. The most effective 30 minutes' speech I ever heard in the House of Representatives was that of William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the ways and means committee in the Fifty-third Congress, closing the debate on the Wilson tariff bill. It possessed every element of a 'fetching' speech. It was argumentative, it showed great learning, and it was witty, eloquent and persuasive. It thrilled men's hearts like strains of martial music. It rallied the wavering to his support and caused his followers to feel like soldiers charging the enemy's works. Mr. Wilson was one of the finest gentlemen that ever lived."

Even if the speaker may deprive Champ Clark of the fullest opportunity to display his oratorical talents it is easy to see that he is grounded thoroughly in what constitutes the art of oratory. As an able talker he has already shown he knows how to present facts in logical fashion. He has, besides, devotion of his party and the admiration of those politically opposed to him. The public likes to be surprised and if Champ Clark settles down as speaker of the coming Congress, he may add another chapter to the political history of the country by working under rules different from those that made his predecessors famous.

CANADA TO PRESS SUIT AGAINST SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY

TORONTO, Ont.—The government suit to have declared illegal the methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company is to be pressed to an early decision, according to information made public today. It is the intention of those behind the litigation to have the patents controlled by the American corporation declared void on the ground that they are being used in restraint of trade.

Judge Cannon, before whom the preliminary hearing was held, ruled that a prima facie case was made out against the New England corporation under the combines investigating act.

The application was made by a number of manufacturers of Quebec, who alleged that under the business methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company they were compelled to purchase supplies from a trust and to maintain prices at the figure set by it. The combine, however, has appealed to the King's bench division to change the place of the inquiry from Quebec to some other place, preferably this city.

WASHINGTON—In view of the proposed suit of the government against the electrical trust there is much interest here in the litigation now in progress in Canada against the United Shoe Machinery Company. The suit here and that in Canada seem closely related in that both hinge on the validity of patent rights.

The contrast between the Sherman anti-trust law and the Canadian anti-trust law, however, is expected to be sharply defined by the trial of the action here.

ORDERS 31 LOCOMOTIVES.

MINNEAPOLIS—The Soo line has placed with the American Locomotive Company, Schenectady, N. Y., an order for 31 new locomotives, the largest placed by any northwest road for some time. Fifteen of the engines will have individual gross weight of 225,000 pounds, and 16 will have individual gross weight of 264,000 pounds each. They will be delivered in February and March.

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AWAIT ATTACK ALFALFA AS FOOD SERVED GUESTS

PUERTO CORTÉZ, Honduras—An attack upon Puerto Cortéz by the revolutionary gunboat Hornet, which was reported off this coast late Thursday night, is expected hourly.

Several hundred government troops arrived here from Tegucigalpa. Fighting has already started at Las Quabadas, according to reports which reached here.

Following rumors that the United States cruiser Tacoma had sighted the Hornet, the American consul, at the instance of Commander Davis of the Tacoma, warned all Americans to remain indoors after the trouble starts.

SPRINGFIELD BOARD MEETING.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Board of Trade will have an informal celebration in its rooms Monday. The aim of the board is to get the business men of the city and others to know each other better and to start the new year with cordiality and hospitality.

SPRINGFIELD Y. W. C. A. RECEPTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Young Women's Christian Association will have a public reception and New Year's observance Monday. The association home in Howard street will be open for inspection and an address will be given by the Rev. Neil McPherson.

TROLLEY CAR LINE FOR MINING TOWNS

DULUTH, Minn.—An electric line to connect the towns of the Mesabi iron range will be constructed during the coming year. It will be about 40 miles long, and will cost \$1,250,000. The power will be furnished by the Great Northern Power Company of Duluth.

The road will connect Hibbing, Chisholm, Mountain Iron, Buhl, Virginia, Eveleth and Gilbert. Its construction will mark the extremely rapid progress of the iron range country which was up to 15 years ago an unbroken waste in many of its sections.

"DAVID GARRICK" IS PERFORMED BY DARTMOUTH DRAMATIC CLUB



SCENE IN PRODUCTION OF "DAVID GARRICK" AT WINCHESTER.

Reading from left to right: C. B. White '12 as Ada Ingott, A. S. Dunning '11 as Jones, H. S. Lena '12 as Simon Ingott, A. C. Keough '11 as Garrick, S. P. Tuck '13 as Smith.

Dartmouth Dramatic Club performed Robertson's "David Garrick" at Winchester town hall Friday evening for an audience representative of the collegiate and social affairs of Winchester, Cambridge, Arlington and Medford. Many alumni resident in Boston and vicinity were also present.

The title role was acted by A. C. Keough '11 and Ada Ingott had as an impersonator of femininity C. B. White '12.

The club gives a performance in Jersey City on Monday under the auspices

of the Holbrook high school, and next day will appear at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York city, under the auspices of the New York alumni. A performance will be given Jan. 4 in East Orange, N. J., and on Jan. 5 in Washington.

MEXICO CENSUS 15,000,000.

MEXICO CITY—The final returns of the census taken throughout the republic of Mexico have been received and show an increase of 1,500,000 in the last 10 years. The population of the republic is now over 15,000,000.

CALLS GEOLOGIC REPORTS USELESS

PITTSBURG—The United States geological survey bulletins were condemned as of little educational value by Prof. H. M. Fenneman of the University of Cincinnati yesterday in the meeting of the National Society of Geographers in annual session here.

The declaration was followed by a discussion which lasted more than an hour. Professor Fenneman advocating the publication of geological bulletins in each state for circulation among high schools. W. M. Davis, C. G. Adams, R. S. Tarr, W. H. Fairbank, H. C. Cowles and A. P. Brigham were chosen delegates to the international geographical congress at Rome in October, 1911.

NEWS IN AND AROUND ABOUT THE STATE

WAKEFIELD.

The winners in the second month shoot of the indoor tournament of company A, sixth regiment, were: Expert class, Lieut. Fred H. Rogers, 243; Corp. Fred G. Evans, 240; Sergt. J. H. Keough, 234; marksman class, Priv. Fred Oliver, 218; Priv. Matthew Burns, 217; Priv. Thomas Walsh, 209.

Edwin C. Miller has called a meeting of the "committee on railroad facilities and transportation" for Monday night to take action on the refusal of the Boston & Maine to accept tickets to both the upper and center stations.

Smith class of Union church has elected: President, Arthur W. MacQuarie; vice-president, William MacKie; secretary and treasurer, Walter G. Holt; secretary and treasurer of class brass band, Waldo W. Bears; athletic instructor, Robert G. Morse; entertainment committee, William MacKie, Waldo Bears, Gideon Sunman, Harold Edgett, Bernard Cohen.

STONEHAM.

Stoneham lodge, K. P., has elected: Chancellor commander, Irving G. Thompson; vice-chancellor, Frank G. Elliott; prelate, Ernest S. Frazier; master of work, John A. Alden; keeper of records and seals, G. Everett Stackpole; master of finance, John L. Gilson; master of exchequer, George Green; master-at-arms, Joseph H. Howes; inner guard, Sumner L. Hunt; outer guard, H. Henry Mercer; representative to grand lodge, G. Everett Stackpole; alternate, George N. Green; trustee, 3 years, Charles D. Harris.

A permit has been granted by the selectmen to the Standard Oil Company for two large storage tanks on Maple street.

The basketball team of Co. H, sixth regiment, is composed of King, right forward; Bergstrom, left guard; Cameron, left forward; Rinkhart, center; Tarbett, right guard.

MALDEN.

Smithmade Suspender Company has leased a part of the Cyrus W. Coomes factory and will commence business there Monday.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual New Year's reception Monday evening. Refreshments and an entertainment will be provided by the Woman's Auxiliary.

Among the new committee appointments to be made Monday evening by the board of aldermen, John G. Tilden will head the street railway committee, Messrs. Hill and Perkins will be on the license committee, and J. V. Powell and W. M. Blakeley on the police committee. Mr. Blakeley will probably be chairman of the joint committee on salaries.

HALIFAX.

The public schools will open Monday. The fire department has elected: Captain, Jared B. Baker; first lieutenant, Samuel A. Kellher; second lieutenant, J. Homer Tillson; clerk, Anson A. Anderson; treasurer, Edwin H. Vaughn; steward, Lysander W. Hayward; standing committee, William B. Wood, Nathaniel S. Guphill, William Robertson.

Halifax grange is arranging for an open meeting. Granges in neighboring towns will be invited.

The holiday season brought many of the summer visitors to town for a few days' outing at their cottages.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Colfax Lodge, I. O. O. F., has rented an office in the Nutter block for club purposes.

The next meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. William Luddy.

The Busy Bee Society will hold a party this evening in Satucket hall.

The schools will open Monday.

The officers of William McKinley camp, S. of V., will be installed Tuesday evening by Past Commander Beal of the Brockton camp.

EASTON.

Officers of Easton grange will be installed in the latter part of January.

C. M. Ripley explained the boy scout movement at a meeting in Brockton Friday evening. He has been asked to become one of the officers of the Brockton council of boy scouts.

William Hall has been elected superintendent of the Unionville Sunday school.

BEVERLY.

The dedication of the new clubhouse of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Balch street this afternoon is bringing many visitors from the different offices of the company. The new clubhouse is one of the finest of its type.

Eleven city officials will be elected at the convention of the city council Monday afternoon.

BROOKLINE.

Selections from Handel's "Messiah" will be given tomorrow afternoon at the vesper service of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal church.

A special exhibition of swimming will take place in the gymnasium Feb. 8.

"Junior" Stewart has been elected manager of the high school track team for next year.

HANSON.

The Julius W. Monroe camp, S. of V., and its auxiliary have accepted an invitation to the installation of Duxbury camp and auxiliary at Duxbury, Jan. 4.

There will be a party this evening in Thomas hall.

The schools will open Monday.

WHITMAN.

Whitman lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, Mrs. Lillie Livingstone; vice-warden, George C. Park; recording secretary, Mrs. Eloise M. Prentiss; financial secretary, Miss Elizabeth Bosworth; treasurer, James T. Condon; guide, Irving Miett; guardian, Miss Ruby Perkins; sentinel, William F. Fisher; trustee for three years, Charles E. Perkins; representatives to grand lodge, William W. Livingstone, G. Wilson Reed and Fred Ramsdell; alternates, W. B. Bowen, Miss Annie W. Hull and Henry J. Gardner.

The Baptist choir will give a vesper service tomorrow evening. A cantata will be sung, also several anthems.

Arrangements are being made for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Plymouth Rock lodge, K. of P., which will be held in the town hall Feb. 2. The committee in charge consists of Past Chancellor E. C. Porter, C. C.; J. B. Nye, V.; William H. Ladd, M. of A.; Clarence A. Townsend and Clifford Butler.

ABINGTON.

Betty Alden Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F. has elected: Noble grand, Miss Jessie H. Wilkes; vice-grand, Miss Nellie A. Mann; recording secretary, Mrs. Emma Stewart; financial secretary, Mrs. Emma T. Whiting; treasurer, Mrs. Grace T. West; trustee, Mrs. Betsey S. Maxwell.

The only club will hold a party in Standish hall this evening.

Past Master O. D. Dickerman of John Cutler lodge of A. F. & A. M. has been elected junior deacon of the grand lodge.

Pilgrim lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Jesse Poole; vice-grand, Fred B. Meserve; recording secretary, Harry E. Manso; financial secretary, A. Wilbur Whitmarsh; treasurer, Alden P. West.

MIDDLEBORO.

A meeting for boys will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms tomorrow afternoon.

Middleboro Y. M. C. A. basketball team will play Abington Y. M. C. A. at Abington this evening. The high school basketball team will play Quincy high at Quincy Monday.

A party will be held Tuesday evening in the town hall.

Mrs. Elizabeth Belden has been elected a teacher in the Brockton public schools.

The Central Baptist church has elected: Moderator, Homer W. Caswell; clerk, William A. Greene; treasurer, George W. Stetson; auditor, Herbert S. Sylvester; prudential committee, George W. Stetson, Sylvanus Brett, Thomas S. Phinney.

WEYMOUTH.

The First Methodist Episcopal and the East Weymouth Congregational churches will hold union services every evening next week except Saturday.

The Sons of Veterans ladies auxiliary has elected: President, Martha Thayer; vice-president, Nettie Holbrook; treasurer, Hattie Farrar.

Ladies Sewing Circle of the Pilgrim Congregational church will hold an all-day meeting Wednesday.

Young Men's Baraca class of the Old South Congregational church has elected: President, Alan Monroe; vice-president, Justin Monroe; secretary, Raymond Burhoe; assistant secretary, Nye White; treasurer, Albert Bennett.

MELROSE.

Republican city committee will elect a president tonight to succeed John G. Robinson. The candidates are Vice-President Leslie F. Keene and Alderman J. Sidney Hutchins.

The class of 1908 of high school held a reunion Friday evening. Officers elected were: President, Frank Atwood; vice-president, Albert Moore; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mildred Aldrich.

Charter revision commission will hold its first meeting Tuesday evening. The early work will be the securing of forms of charters from other cities and later the commission will give public hearings.

WOURN.

The new city government will be inaugurated Monday afternoon, when Mayor Murray will deliver his inaugural address and the city council will organize one of the officers of the Brockton council of boy scouts.

William Hall has been elected superintendent of the Unionville Sunday school.

QUINCY.

A delegation from Paul Revere W. R. C. visits the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea this afternoon.

The Choral Society will present the oratorio, "The Creation," in Music hall, Tuesday evening.

Hazen B. Chapman is erecting a two-family house at the corner of Beach and Phillips street.

Mothers Association will meet in the Bethany Congregational church Wednesday evening.

BRIDGEWATER.

The normal school will reopen Tuesday.

Ousamequin Club will meet Monday afternoon in the town hall.

New Year services will be held in a number of the churches tomorrow with special music.

Junior Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church will hold its annual meeting and supper in the church Tuesday evening.

There will be a party this evening in Thomas hall.

The schools will open Monday.

FITCHBURG.

S. W. Tupper of Boston, member of the immigration commission, will speak before the Board of Trade and Merchants Association Wednesday evening on "A better understanding of the English language to make immigrants better citizens." It is the intention of the association to become self-constituted advisory committee to the city council.

A. I. Rome, owner of the Torrey block, corner of Main and Central streets, will remodel it into a modern mercantile and office building.

Louis N. M. DesChenes is preparing plans for a 14-tenement building at Oak Hill road and Plymouth street in the Cleghorn district.

There will be 200 voices in the chorus at the midwinter concert of the Choral Union.

Local 778, Journeymen Carpenters Union, has elected: President, Selden H. Harran; vice-president, Charles C. Patterson; recording secretary, Joseph D. O'Keefe; financial secretary, Charles F. Dibble; treasurer, Selden H. Harran; trustee and warden, Henry Ware; conductor, Joseph Venne.

MEDFORD.

Edward E. Elder, city solicitor, has received a report on the city's park apportionment in the metropolitan taxes for next year. The total amount of increase in the park assessment is approximately \$5000 and the decrease in the boulevard assessment \$3000.

Trinity Lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: Warden, William H. Barker; vice-warden, Elizabeth G. Keay; recording secretary, Miss M. Gertrude Bragdon; financial secretary, Miss Annie E. Barker; treasurer, Mrs. M. B. Wadleigh; chaplain, Mrs. Sadie B. James; guide, Mrs. Alice Green; guardian, Samuel Bunn; sentinel, Roland O'Brien; trustee, George H. Jaynes; representatives to grand lodge, Warren H. Keay and Albert Linscott.

Mayor Brewer has ordered the street department to allow coasting on several streets and police protection will be provided for the children. The streets are Caven, Madison, Williams, Medford, Allston, Winthrop, North and Fulton.

BROCKTON.

Damocles Lodge, K. of P., will have a joint installation in Odd Fellows hall Jan. 6.

Men's Club of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will meet in the vestry Jan. 5. Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Hurley of Boston will speak on "Immigration Problems."

Germantown Citizens Association will meet in Saunders hall Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Julia Duff, Dr. Thomas F. Leen, Frank L. Goodwin, Ernest E. Smith, Timothy J. Buckley, Thomas A. Mansfield, Joseph A. Sheehan and others, all of Boston, will speak.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, will be the guest of the Historical Society Wednesday evening and will speak on the topic, "Over Southern Battlefields Today."

ROCKLAND.

Old Colony Lodge, K. of P., has elected: Chancellor commander, William F. Ames; vice-chancellor, Arthur N. Bennett; prelate, H. Herbert Loud; master of work, Orrin D. Horn; master-at-arms, Fred E. Bowers; keeper of records and seal, Joseph H. Jenkins; master of finance, Joseph W. Richards; master of exchequer, William E. Douglass; inner guard, Fred H. Morse; outside guard, William Pratt; representative to Grand Lodge, Fletcher Jenkins; alternate, G. E. Briggs.

Hartsuff W. R. C. holds a supper and roll-call in Grand Army hall this evening.

At the Baptist church Sunday evening the Rev. William Reid will give the first of a series of addresses on industrial problems.

Rockland encampment, I. O. O. F., has elected: Chief patriarch, George Green; high priest, C. A. Fritz; senior warden, H. O. Turner; recording scribe, Charles Phillips; financial scribe, Fayette Briggs; treasurer, J. H. Mackins.

DEDHAM.

Charles W. Carroll post 144, G. A. R. and W. R. C. 104 will have a joint installation in Odd Fellows hall Jan. 6.

Men's Club of St. John's Methodist Episcopal church will meet in the vestry Jan. 5. Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Hurley of Boston will speak on "Immigration Problems."

Germantown Citizens Association will meet in Saunders hall Sunday afternoon.

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Robert Lincoln O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald, will be the guest of the Historical Society Wednesday evening and will speak on the topic, "Over Southern Battlefields Today."

BROCKTON.

Damocles Lodge, K. of P., will have a public installation Tuesday. Eric Ek is chairman of the committee.

Lady Somerset Lodge, Daughters of St. George, will install its officers Jan. 6.

Miss Jennie Hall Richmond will entertain the Fortnightly Club at her home on Chester avenue Jan. 6, when Miss Emma Porter of Newton will speak on "Dutch Painters and the Land They Loved."

Young Matrons Club of Universalist church has appointed a committee for its children's party, Jan. 20. The committee consists of Mesdames Leslie M. Sherburne, Herbert L. Tinkham, Fred S. Parmenter, W. Newell Wade, Thomas L. Kendall, Ira W. Holbrook, George Perkins and E. Herbert Ripley.

CHELSEA.

New officers of Winnisimmett Lodge, I. O. O. F., are: Noble grand, George H. Smith; vice-grand, Aquilla Rich; secretary, Frank B. Endicott; treasurer, Simon B. Atwood; financial secretary, Edward Challis; trustee of funds, Alonso R. Davis; trustee of hall, William A. Jake man.

There will be a service in Mt. Belligham church this evening conducted by the Rev. A. H. Nazarian.

Local Lodge of Elks will have a social evening in its headquarters tonight.

The Review Club will have its annual party in the clubhouse this evening. The committee is the president, Henry S. Cary, Dr. Frank B. McClinton, George McIntire, Howard Walker, George Gray.

WALTHAM.

Mrs. George J. Barker, worthy matron of Electra chapter, O. of E. S., will entertain officers of the chapter at her home on Prospect street this evening.

The Rev. Joseph P. McCarthy of Kalamazoo, Mich., has accepted a call to the First Unitarian church in this city, and will assume charge in two weeks.

A New Year reception, roll call and reunion will be held in Asbury Temple Methodist church, Sunday evening. The Rev. C. H. Stackpole, Mrs. Stackpole and members of the Epworth league of the church will receive.

REVERE.

The Rev. Rufus M. Taft of Worcester will take part in the Sunday services of the Trinity Congregational church in the Beachmont district and services to be held each evening for the next two weeks. Officers for this church will be elected Monday night.

The Rev. Dr. F. E. Emerich, state secretary of the Home Missionary Society, will speak in the First Congregational church Thursday evening in the series of meetings to be held next week. Election of officers will be held Jan. 6.

WESTWOOD.

SAVING THE LOBSTER IN RHODE ISLAND

Seven Years' Work at Wickford Experiment Station Develops Method That Promises Not Only to Restore the Industry, but Also Revolutionize the Artificial Culture of This Shell Fish.

KINGSTON, R. I.—After seven years of work on the part of the commissioners of inland fisheries of the state of Rhode Island at their Wickford experiment station, a scheme has been devised and put in operation which promises to save the lobster from extinction and revolutionize the methods employed in its artificial culture throughout the world.

Not only this, but the work accomplished at the Wickford station gives a firm foundation, it is declared, for the future raising of the lobster from the egg state to maturity on a commercially practicable scale by artificial methods.

This being the goal of Ernest W. Barnes, superintendent of the station, he regards the work done as simply a start in the right direction, although the results are without precedent in this or foreign countries, the efforts of biologists abroad and in the service of the United States fish commission having failed thus far to bring about anything like the success accruing from the patient work of the Wickford authorities.

Owing to the decrease in the lobster along the Atlantic coast the question of artificial culture has received much attention and the fact that the lobster fisheries of Rhode Island are of considerable financial import to the state caused an extra interest in the work of the Wickford experiment station.

It is not generally realized that the lobster requires very delicate handling in the early stages of growth; a shoving in a hatching jar, the presence of wire netting over a bottle of larvae, may cause the loss of hordes of the young crustaceans. In the early stages of development the lobster is at the mercy of every current of water and makes easy prey for even the smallest of fish. Probably its greatest enemy is the cannibalistic tendency of the larvae, for in the first stage, a lobster is eager to seize upon a weaker relative and devour him. It is thus apparent that if satisfactory results are to

engine house is connected to the floats by toggle joints and the slender shafting allows freedom in movement without endangering the transmission. Two floats are used, one on each side of the houseboat and from them are suspended five rearing bags on each side.

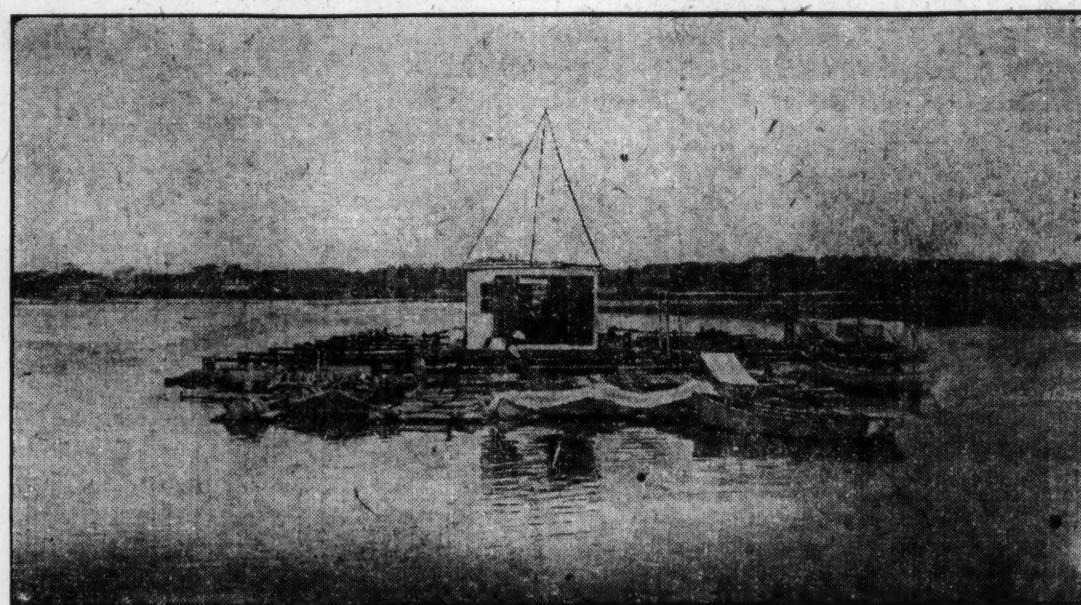
The engine gives a speed of 320 revolutions and this is reduced by gearing to 40 and finally to 20 and 10, the last named being the speed at which the paddles normally run. The paddles are painted white, as the young lobsters tend to avoid all white surfaces, and the white sides and bottoms of the hatching receptacles prevent injury to the delicate larvae by being thrown against the container or the ventilating paddles. In making of these ventilating paddles the proper angle for each blade to impinge against the water was not arrived at without much experimentation. It was found that a slight difference in this respect varied the current enough to cause success or failure.

That the current must be adjusted to prevent cannibalism, keep the food in motion, and prevent the larvae from collecting at the bottom of the bag and rolling over with the food, silt, and diatoms that have collected there is apparent.

The strength of the current used also affects molting, which is the process of growth in the crustaceans, the growth being accomplished between the time of casting off the old shell and hardening the new one.

The lobster fry eat ravenously in all stages and the feeding assumes great importance as the young lobsters molt three times in from 10 to 14 days. Under such conditions the feeding is constant and regular. Soft shelled clams are used for food in a finely cut form to allow the current in the bags to carry the small particles easily to the larvae and food is given every three hours out of the 24.

The time taken in rearing the lobster



GENERAL VIEW OF WICKFORD HATCHERY WHERE LOBSTERS ARE RAISED ACCORDING TO THE NEW METHOD.

GROWING TRADE OF IRELAND

Vice-Consul Knabenshue of Belfast in the United States consular reports.

The department of agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland will soon issue a full and trustworthy annual review of the trade of Ireland covering the year of 1909.

The value of the trade at Irish ports in 1909 was as follows: Imports, \$311,198,829, an increase of \$24,041,863 over 1908; exports \$300,313,280, an increase of \$18,092,678.

The total value of raw materials imported in 1909 was estimated at \$45,845,953, and consisted mainly of coal, wool, flax and other materials for textile industries. There is also a large import of cotton, which is re-exported to northern Europe. The exports of raw materials were estimated at \$22,328,932. Excluding the exports of raw cotton, these consist mainly of animal products, such as hides, skins, wool, fats, etc., and, to a lesser extent, of seeds, timber and other vegetable produce.

The total imports of manufactures in 1909 is estimated at \$145,995,000 and the exports at \$107,063,000.

Statistics are given in the report for

the purpose of bringing home to Irish producers and exporters the extent of the existing market in Great Britain and the present strength in that market of the several competitors. These statistics show the very important position which Ireland continues to hold in the British market. Summarizing these valuable statistics, the report has the following paragraphs:

"The value of the Irish export of all classes of live stock was twice as large as the value imported into the United Kingdom from all foreign and colonial countries.

"In the case of cattle, the number exported from Ireland to Great Britain was \$38,583 in 1909, while the total import from foreign and colonial countries into the United Kingdom amounted to \$20,330, of which number 205,149 came from the United States and 113,583 from Canada.

"The Irish export of butter, \$17,631,602, to Great Britain, was the second largest in quantity and value; the export from Denmark being first, \$49,868,552, and that from Russia third, \$14,599,986.

which has always been very influential in the Republican convention, may find itself somewhat obscured. The great West, that is to say, the west which might fairly be comprehended as the territory beyond the Missouri river line, will gain materially.

"The aspiring politician looking for the highest place will have to turn his face westward in seeking a nomination, though opinion is general that in looking for electoral votes the Democratic candidate at any rate must look toward the East.

"Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury in the first McKinley administration, was in Washington a few days ago attending the meeting of the trustees of the Carnegie institute. He said:

"My philosophy now is that which actuated Grover Cleveland after he was through with public life. He and I were great friends once. I made a visit to his home at Buzzards bay for the express purpose of getting his point of view on public affairs; to learn what he thought would follow the inevitable defeat of the Democratic party in the then pending election of 1896.

"He said to me:

"My friend, I do a lot of fishing in my boat out yonder and also a lot of thinking. My conclusion is that the nation will not suffer harm by the alternate victories of parties. I am convinced of the perpetuity of our democratic institutions and I have implicit confidence in the sober second judgment of the American people."

STATE EMPLOYEES' PENSION FAVORED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clark Williams, state comptroller, in his annual report to the Legislature, recommends consideration of the question of the state providing, by pension or otherwise, for its employees who have passed their maximum of efficiency and who hold their jobs because of faithful service.

"Until proper remedy be found in a recognition by the state, by contributing pension or otherwise, of its obligation to those who have given the best of their lives to its service, the departments of state government will be increasingly hampered in affording effective administration," says the comptroller.

SUPPORT PLEDGED PRESIDENT TAFT

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Resolutions endorsing President Taft as "national and not a sectional President," and pledging support for his renomination and re-election, were adopted Wednesday by the Republican state executive committee.

"In the Democratic party, or for that matter in the Republican party, with the enormous increase in the population of New York and Illinois, that would add tremendously to the influence of those two states.

"On the other hand, New England,

CANADA MAY LEASE FUTURE HUDSON BAY ROUTE TO NORTHERN

OTTAWA, Ont.—Until the construction of the Hudson Bay railway has been commenced it will not be possible, probably, to predict with any degree of certainty just what is to be the government's policy in regard to the operation of the railway when completed. But as straws show which way the wind blows the award to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann of the contract for the sub-structure of the bridge over the Saskatchewan river at La Pas indicates that the projected line will be in the sphere of influence of the Canadian Northern.

The terminus of the Canadian Northern railway branch, which runs northeasterly from its main line straight toward the best Hudson bay port is at La Pas, and all material for construction must pass over that route.

In fact the government's Hudson bay road would be an extension to the Canadian Northern railway branch line, and there is reason in the belief that it may be constructed by the government and leased to the Canadian Northern upon the same principle as the National Transcontinental is being built by the government to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific. Such a policy would at all events be in line with the best expert advice which the government has obtained upon the road.

MEXICAN COTTON GROWING TESTED

WASHINGTON—Cotton growing experiments in the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, have made planters there enthusiastic over the prospects of cotton becoming one of the most profitable commercial names, but the marketing of wood of the black oak group as white oak is hardly fair to the consumer. Red oak has a number of other common names, among them mountain oak, black oak and Spanish oak.

"The export of poultry from Ireland was much greater than that from any other country into the United Kingdom; Ireland, \$4,171,933; Russia, \$1,712,608; France, \$759,587, and the United States, \$727,794.

"As regards bacon and hams, the Irish export, \$16,870,730, was third on the list, the largest supplies coming from the United States, \$43,845,008; Denmark, \$28,238,576, and Canada, \$6,639,643.

"Apart from Denmark, it is noteworthy that the country which is and promises to be the most serious competitor with Ireland in the British market, as regards the important articles of butter, eggs and poultry, is Russia."

CAMBRIDGE CLUB PREPARES TO CELEBRATE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY AT ITS HOME



NEWTOWNE CLUB'S SPACIOUS HEADQUARTERS. Has fifteen rooms, among which are reception parlors, billiard halls and bowling alleys, upon which several teams of members play.



E. L. B. TUTTLE.
The man who, as treasurer, looks after the finances of the Newtowne Club.



OTIS S. BROWN.
President of Cambridge Club whose members are professional and business men.

WHITE OAK TIMBER IS GROWING SCARCE ASSERT FORESTERS

Shipments of Lumber at Present Usually Mixed With Red and Other Species of the Group.

BRINGS BIG PRICE

WASHINGTON—It will surprise most persons who know something about oak to be told that the so-called white oak timber of our markets is often a mixture not only of various species of the white oak group but also of other species, such as the red oak. This generally unknown fact is reported by the United States department of agriculture, which, as a part of its forestry work, is frequently called upon to pass judgment upon the identity of market woods in dispute.

Foresters divide all the oaks into two distinct groups, the white oak group and the black oak group. One way of distinguishing the two is by the fact that the black oaks require two years to mature their acorns, while the white oaks take but one. The woods of the two groups of oaks are also structurally different. The true white oak, known to botanists as *quercus alba*, is merely one of the species which make up the white oak group. Red oak, on the other hand, belongs to the black oak group. Red oak has a number of other common names, among them mountain oak, black oak and Spanish oak.

There is so much confusion in the ordinary use of names of the oaks that it is almost impossible to keep them straight without resorting to the technical names, but the marketing of wood of the black oak group as white oak is hardly fair to the consumer. Red oak, for instance, is now much more abundant than white oak, grows faster, and is generally regarded as inferior. The two species often grow together and occupy the same general region.

In the early days of its abundance market white oak was derived almost entirely, it is safe to say, from *quercus alba*, the true white oak. This species combines approximately the utmost strength and toughness of any of the timber oaks, excepting possibly the southern live oak, which in the colonial days was so highly prized for shipbuilding that it was protected by special laws. The immense inroads made upon the then apparently inexhaustible white oak forests, which stretched from the Atlantic seaboard to about Missouri, gradually so reduced the supply that the use of other species became inevitable.

At the present time it is almost impossible to obtain a consignment of white oak that does not contain pieces of some other species. Of the white oak group those most used, in addition to the true white oak, are burr oak, chestnut oak, chinquapin oak, post oak, swamp white oak, live oak and overcup oak; of the black oak group, Texas red oak, red oak and spotted or water oak.

Real white oak of No. 1 quality is very largely cut into quarter-sawn boards, while a combination of one or more white oaks and red oak may constitute other cuts of "white oak." In many markets, the term "cabinet white oak" is now understood to include a mixture of white oak and red oak, while it often simplifies red oak only.

The question, "What is white oak?" is now coming up among consumers and manufacturers of commercial oak timber. The above-named white oaks are distinct but closely related species, together must be depended upon for the future supply. For the ordinary purposes for which true white oak is used, practically all the trees of this group yield woods that can be interchanged and will serve equally well.

MR. PARR TO GET \$80,000 MORE

WASHINGTON—Richard Parr is to get his reward for discovering the steel springs in the scales on the American Sugar Refining Company's Williamsburg dock in New York and furnishing most of the evidence through which more than \$30,000 was returned to the federal treasury as a New Year's greeting.

His pay was \$100,000 for his work. He was paid \$20,000 some time ago, but the treasury had no more funds to complete payment. The urgency deficiency bill passed by Congress carried an item of \$90,000, and of that \$80,000 will go to Mr. Parr.

Secretary MacVeagh will sign a warrant this week transferring the money to Collector Loeb in New York, who will pay Mr. Parr.

ACTS OF STUDENTS IGNORED BY DUMA

ST. PETERSBURG—In the Duma the members of the right (the nationalists and the octobrists) by combining their votes secured the rejection of a motion demanding urgent necessity for an interpellation on the recent student disorders in Odessa. The Duma then adjourned to Jan. 30.

In the course of the debate M. Schlegel, nationalist, declared that the student disorders were inspired by the constitutional, democratic and socialist parties for the sake of sowing revolutionary seed.

These parties, the speaker declared, were acting under the orders of Finnish Jews, who were financing them.

"THE PIPE OF DESIRE" AGAIN

Opera by Boston composer to be heard next week at the Boston Opera House. To be sung in English. Story of the libretto, and some notes on the music.



(Miss Swartz's photo by Chickering, Mr. Martin's copyright by A. Dupont.)



LEADING SINGERS IN "THE PIPE OF DESIRE."



From left to right: Miss Jeska Swartz, mezzo-soprano. These artists sing in the first Boston opera production of Frederick S. Converse's American opera, Friday evening, Jan. 6.

WHEN "The Pipe of Desire" by Frederick S. Converse was heard at Jordan hall in 1906, it was sung by local singers (soloists and chorus), conducted by Wallace Goodrich of Boston, staged and managed by Boston people, and naturally the orchestra was made up of Boston Symphony men. The libretto is in English, by a Boston architect who gives his leisure to verse, and Mr. Converse is of course one of the best known of Boston composers. The critics were very kind indeed, and they had it that opera could never be anything but an exotic among us until we should have opera in English by American singers. The work was given last year at the Metropolitan in New York, but alas for the anticipations of what singing in English can do to popularize opera! For the lines were quite as unintelligible as if they had been sung in French or German. Mr. Hale, commenting on the production here, reminded us that the "Scarlet Letter" of Walter Damrosch, produced in New York in 1896, was sung in English as understood, enunciated and pronounced by honest, faithful Germans. The honesty and faithfulness of our own singers to their mother tongue seems yet to be proved. English opera can sing intelligibly, for song-singers succeed in making themselves understood—when they think it worth while. At any rate we welcome this coming production, both because it gives a native composer encouragement, honors our own tongue as the vehicle of art, and furthermore presents a favorite American singer (Ricardo Martin), in the chief role. Let us hope we can hear his words.

The libretto, by George E. Barrows, is a fanciful tale, with dramatic climax. On the first day of spring of the "little folk," or fairies, are busy awakening the earth and getting all in order. It is the day when they have certain special rights and privileges, which their severer ruler, the Old One, cannot gainsay. The Old One is the keeper of the "Pipe of Desire." This pipe is the one which Lilith, first wife of Adam, used when she played him each day an air that stirred in him noble ambitions and high imaginings. When he one day snatched it away from her and played for him self, then the undisciplined desires of his heart betrayed him and he was cast out of Eden a wanderer. But lest he should utterly forget Lilith, the ideal woman, the pipe was given in charge of the Old One, who still plays upon it in the wilderness and stirs in men who

hear unutterable longings for their vanished Eden.

The legend of Lilith has been variously presented. Often she is a demon, a woman of wiles and lures, a fateful, hateful thing, for all her beauty. But there is a better story which says that she was the true ideal of womanhood, whom Adam forsooth when he let the serpent beguile him through Eve, Lilith dreamed only of God, Adam dreamed of Lilith. A French writer has based a long poem on this form of the legend.

At the beginning of the opera the elves surround Iolan, the peasant, singing on his homeward way. He is seeking his true home and returns to marry his beloved Naoin. He will buy a farm and roam no more. The elves are his friends, for kindnesses he has done them, and they beg the Old One to allow them, on this, their one day, to appear openly to Iolan. The Old One warns them that no good can come from violating laws, but they persist and dance for Iolan. He is delighted and invites them to his wedding. But he resents the melancholy of the Old One and offends even the elves by his disrespect of their King. He mocks at the pipe and says that any other does as well to play dances, discrediting its magic powers. The elves in anger demand that he be made to dance, whether he will or no, and when he finds himself ludicrously compelled, he snatches the pipe and blows discord upon it. But soon the pipe begins of itself to play a beautiful air, and then Iolan sees the desires of his heart outspread before him as if they had all come true. He sees himself wedded to Naoin, settled on a rich farm; he sees his cottage and his children. Then he desires the presence of his beloved Naoin, who has appeared to him in all her beauty. She must leave all and come to him. Here the Old One takes back the pipe and explains that what he has seen is only fantasy, for Naoin is really lying in great danger, in her bed, but that she has risen to answer her lover's call. She comes to him through the wilderness, and finally appears, her robes torn with the rocks and thorns. She sings her joy and love, but the shock of finding her beloved again is too much in her enfeebled state, and while Iolan is protesting that he did not know she falls lifeless at his feet.

Iolan is overcome with grief and deounces all good, threatening vengeance on the elves when they say that it is he who has killed her. The Old One reminds him of Naoin's gentleness, and Iolan at last softens, drops his staff and forgives them, as she would have him do. The world grows dark, he falls weeping beside her on the ground.

The elves behold in sorrow the result of their disobedience to the just laws of things, and they urge the Old One to play for Iolan the song of winter. As the song is played, Iolan sees the winter come. All things change. He grows old and feeble and admits that he has caused his own loss by interfering with well ordered laws, in his ignorance of all the conditions. When this humility and submission are within him then he looks up and sees Naoin waiting him above. With a glad cry he springs up, calls her name and passes.

This story is rather a mixture of Christian and pagan thought, of Greek legends and the fairy tales of France; but it gives many an opportunity for varied and charming musical effect, and Mr. Converse's music was very highly praised for this beauty when the Boston singers gave it. He himself says that his first care was to make effective vocal music. The orchestra must have color and charm, but must not overwhelm the voices at any point. The libretto was carefully planned to allow of good vocal effect, in the arrangement and choice of words and the suiting of music to the word meanings, all to make easy the task of singing English.

Of the musical motives, the tune of the pipe, sung always by the bassett horn, is to be noted; also the happy, carefree song of Iolan, the love music of Naoin, the foreboding phrase of the Old One, the spring motive of the elves. These

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

"Enough tickets and about 10 more," was Professor Lewis' reply to the question, whether the hospitality of the Symphony rehearsal subscribers equalled his needs. The musical pedagogues who convened in Boston this week could not have taken a farewell impression of their visit more to their own satisfaction, or to that of Bostonians, than they took from the performance by Mr. Fiedler and his men and Mme. Jomelli in Symphony Hall Friday afternoon.

The program was representative of the work of the Symphony concerts and at the same time it was one that gave no great difficulty to any of those concerned in its performance. The Mozart symphony was only a trifling problem in time-beating for Mr. Fiedler; the "Pallas Athene" hymn was a transparent medium through which the soloist could let her soprano splendors gleam; the air of Liszt demanded just that talent for dramatic delineation which is of the concert platform, and which Mme. Jomelli has in surpassing measure; and as for the "Hero's Litig" tone poem, what was it but a review of an old triumph of the Symphony players?

Let us not hasten to call the Saint-Saens hymn a great composition just because of the appropriateness of music to words. For there may prove to be such affection in the words, when we come to reflect on their meaning, that no music to them can convince us, to any great degree, of its sincerity. Why should poet and composer go into this battle with the people of Provence about their likeness to the Greeks? No reason why, unless, perhaps, because the old troubadour lays are worn out; or because the southern French, when on occasion they call on the polite artists of Paris to celebrate them, feel that classicism is the better worthy of the day and its reward than romanticism.

The eleventh symphony program follows: Mozart symphony in C major; Saint-Saens, "Pallas Athene," hymn for soprano and orchestra, Op. 98; Debussy, recitative and aria of Liszt from "L'Enfant Prodigue"; Strauss, tone poem, "A Hero's Life," Op. 40. Soloist, Mme. Jeanne Jomelli.

THE CONCERTS.

Mischa Elman, the violinist, appears at the Symphony rehearsal of Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, and at the concert of Saturday evening, Jan. 7, presenting Paris's Spanish symphony for violin and orchestra, a work which he has hitherto played in Boston only with piano accompaniment. The orchestral numbers at these concerts will be the Symphony No. 2 in D major by Sibelius and "In a Cafe," from Humperdinck's "Moorish Rhapsody."

Anton Wittek is announced as soloist

for the fourth symphony concert in Sanders theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, Jan. 19.

The music department of the city of Dorchester high school, Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, 1911, at 8 o'clock: Antony Torello, contrabassoon; Miss Esther Lawson, Miss Marion Lawson, Miss Violet Lawson, trio; and orchestra.

Chapman school, Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock: Miss Isa McCarthy, Smith, soprano, in studio recital. The program included songs by Godard, Hahn, Wekerlin, Schubert, Brahms, Henschel, Ware, Willeby, Clough-Leighter, Salter, Spross.

On the evening of Dec. 29, Mrs. Clara Tippett presented Miss Ethelynde S. Smith, soprano, in studio recital. The program included songs by Godard, Hahn, Wekerlin, Schubert, Brahms, Henschel, Ware, Willeby, Clough-Leighter, Salter, Spross.

ILLINOIS FARMERS TO ADD NEW NAME TO HALL OF FAME

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The name of James Nelson Brown, organizer and promoter of the Illinois state fair and early importer of pure-bred cattle, will, on Jan. 25, be placed in the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame, beside that of the first candidate, Cyrus Hall McCormick, inventor of the reaper, whose name was admitted to the hall in 1909.

The names of men selected as candidates for future admission, one each year, are as follows: Jonathan B. Turner, father of land grant colleges, to be admitted in 1912; Isaac Funk, successful pioneer breeder and feeder of live stock, to be honored in 1913; and, in 1914, Philip D. Armour, leader in his day in the development of a large and profit able market for animal products.

The establishment of a Farmers' Hall of Fame by Illinois marks one significant step in the name of agriculture. It is a tribute to the efforts of class whose work has hitherto gone unrecognized.

TEACHERS MEET IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than 2000 teachers are in attendance at the sixty fifth annual meeting of New York State Teachers Association.

CHICAGO FOR NOISELESS NEW YEAR

CHICAGO—"A noiseless New Year's" is the slogan of the Chicago police department this year. Venders of horns, bells and other noise-makers will be barred from the streets, and an effort will be made to confine the revels, as far as noise is concerned, behind doors.

IOWA GOVERNOR FOR YOUNG

DES MOINES, Ia.—Gov. B. F. Carroll announces he is not a candidate for the United States Senate. He said he was supporting Senator Young.

OLYMPIA GIVEN BUILDING

WASHINGTON—At the urgent request of Senator Jones, the secretary of the treasury has directed the supervising architect to prepare plans immediately for a public building at Olympia, that being the only state capital in the United States that now has no federal building.

BERNICE FISHER, first sylph; Ricardo Martin, first undine; Jeska Swartz, first salamander; C. Stroescu, first frog; Rodolfo Fornari, conductor; Wallace Goodrich.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

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Men, Not Products, the Aim of Mechanic Arts High School

Sound General Education of High Order Assured,
Together with Systematic Knowledge of Entire
Mechanical Field Leading to Industries.

PUPILS TAUGHT ACCURATE THINKING

Some question having arisen as to the utility of so wide a variety of practical training as is being developed in the public school system of the present day, *The Christian Science Monitor*, in this series of articles, attempts to explain the schools of the practical group in the light of what the school authorities intend them to be. Each article of this series takes up a special branch of practical training, developing the idea that is back of that branch, showing how each branch is co-ordinated with the others.

The first article, published Dec. 17, showed the already broad extent of practical training in the public schools, as compared with the pursuit of the merely cultural disciplines. The second article, published Dec. 24, took up the trade school idea in detail. The present article takes up the mechanic arts idea as exemplified in the Boston Mechanic Arts High School.

Other articles will appear on successive Saturdays.

The boy who elects to follow his grammar school studies with a course at the Mechanic Arts high school is assured a sound general education of a high order, such as he would obtain at any good high school, with a strong emphasis upon mathematics and natural sciences, together with such elementary but systematic knowledge of the entire field of mechanic arts as will give him the same advantage in dealing with the difficult problems of any industry that a liberal education gives to the student of law or any other profession or occupation requiring a high order of intelligence. While intended especially for the boy who means to devote himself to some form of mechanical occupation, it would be found valuable to one engaged in more strictly intellectual work. The school is a distinct departure from the usual order of public schools, but the record of its graduates and increasing number of applications for admission are ample proof of its utility.

The academic course includes algebra, general history, history of the United States, civil government, English, French, German, elementary natural sciences, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry with its applications to physics, surveying and navigation, physics with laboratory work and chemistry. In mechanic arts the pupil is given drawing, carpentry, wood-carving, wood-turning and pattern making, forging, machinist's work with hand tools and machine tools, and finally machine shop practice with projects involving work of preceding years.

While the school teaches the fundamental principles and processes that underlie many trades it cannot be considered a trade school, for much more time than can be devoted to any mechanical branch is needed to develop the skill and judgment required by a journeyman or qualified mechanic. Those entering the school are assured a good general high school education combined with such industrial work as shall fit them for a high order of service in the industrial world as mechanics, draughtsmen, designers, foremen, superintendents, architects, engineers, etc.

In other words, as the usual high school is supposed to give its pupils that general knowledge upon which they can best build their success in business and in the professions, together with such cultural study as shall develop in them a high order of intelligence, but without in itself fitting them for any specific business or profession; so the Mechanic Arts high school aims to give its pupils such training as shall be most useful to them in any line of industrial activity they may choose to pursue.

Intended to meet the needs of the boy whose school life is to end with the high school, it has provided excellent preparation for the higher scientific schools. Many of the graduates have been inspired to take courses in more advanced schools and institutions, but a far larger number have entered at once into the wage-earning world, and have advanced steadily to positions of responsibility and profit.

Cultural Value of Labor

Although the purpose of the school is strictly practical, being to give the boy specific instruction along industrial lines as an aid to progressive vocational expression when he reaches the estate of manhood, its effects are nevertheless strongly cultural. The value of so-called manual labor as an aid to the development of intellectual qualities is not generally appreciated, even among the great majority of educators themselves. The products of the hand have been sharply separated from those of the mind until what was known as manual training was introduced into the schools some years ago as an aid to the mental grasp of abstract subjects. This is sometimes called the laboratory method. It has been extended to embrace every possible subject of study. The tendency at present, particularly in Boston, is to adapt this manual training more to the everyday needs of the pupils. It has followed that the work in the schoolroom has been made vastly more interesting, but even among the teachers the value of the method in developing the mental activities, intellectual qualities and cultural elements of the pupil have not been seen at their true value.

The experiment carried on during the last year or more in the Quincy school in Tyler street illustrates the point. The pupils of that district are almost wholly of the immigrant class with a

natural tendencies or characteristics of the individual child.

It is a long way from the immigrant children of the Quincy district to the graduates of the grammar grades at the Mechanic Arts high school but the illustration points more clearly than anything else would do, to the cultural value to be obtained from manual work of this kind. Rightly handled, manual training can be made cultural as well as utilitarian. The workman who is cultivated in the true sense, is a better workman and a more valuable citizen than the one who is not. He gets more out of life, and put more into it.

Effect on Pupils

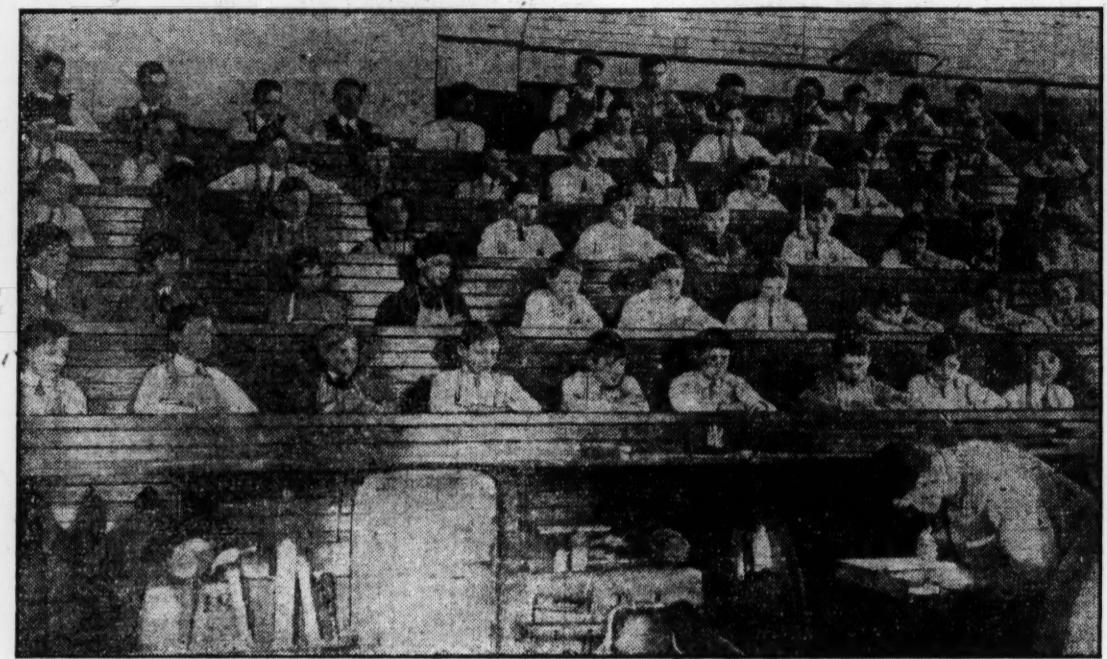
As handled at this school, in what seems an admirably organized system, mechanical laws and processes have proved very efficient educational instru-

reach the top. It realizes also that the man who understands his business "from the bottom" is the one most valuable to that business. One purpose of the Mechanic Arts high is to supply this information to the boy, giving him knowledge of those fundamentals underlying all trades which shall be of most use to him in the pursuit of any one.

A special feature of the work of the first year is the course in elementary natural sciences. By well chosen lecture table experiments, pupils are given first-hand knowledge of a great variety of interesting facts and natural laws, and are shown their practical applications. The construction and operation of suction and force pumps, the fundamental laws of the fire engine, the ventilation of large buildings, steam and hot water heating plants, composition of air and water, the electric telegraph and the

shop. The same is true of chemistry, much of the work being identified with the industries. Instead of the delicate appliances that obtain in the usual high school, the boys are accustomed to apparatus well adapted to illustrate the practical application of the theories learned. History also has its specific application to the general thought of the school, being studied from the industrial rather than the political point of view. Few will question that historical essentials are brought out through a study of the intellectual and industrial advance of a people as well as through its kings and queens, its battles, the rise of dynasties and fall of powers. Languages are taught in the belief that no one can comprehend his own language until he understands the elements of some other.

The practical character of the mechan-



A WOOD-WORKING LESSON.

In wood-working, as in forge work, the instructor at the Mechanic Arts high school illustrates his lecture before a class with a practical exemplification of the methods employed.

ments. They have been effective in cultivating self-control, foresight, forbearance, patience, industry, reliability. The effect on the boys of coming into daily contact with men who are exceptionally able, skilled mechanics and at the same time scholarly and cultivated gentlemen, inevitably must have an important influence upon their lives.

It seldom happens that boys think that they have decided upon their life work when they enter the school. It is presumed that they have shown some mechanical aptitude or liking for mathematical and practical subjects in the elementary schools, but there is often a slender foundation for this opinion. The boys find, however, that the school tends strongly to develop their special native aptitudes and leads them to a wise choice of occupation.

To the casual observer there seems no connection between the carpentry shop and the forge or an architectural office and the forge turning, but the relation of one trade to the other is being recognized more and more by workers in different lines who find that knowledge and skill in a limited field are insufficient for progressive work. The more intelligent and ambitious of these men are, therefore, supplementing their knowledge gained in the workshop with special courses of instruction in the public and other schools. Thus the boy who works at the forge may have no thought of becoming a blacksmith, yet a large per cent of them all have occasion to use in some industry the knowledge and skill acquired there. It is obvious that the man who can plan a water system, draw the plan for it, make at least some of the machinery, and know how to run it, has a greater command of the situation, whether he be citizen, official or mechanic, than the one whose knowledge is purely theoretical. This gives point to the theory of many educators that a man must be many-sided before he can successfully be one-sided.

Teaching Fundamentals

The world at large has a high respect for the man who begins on the lowest rung and works his way up. It appreciates the steady perseverance against great odds which he has to make to

telephone are examples which illustrate the character of the work. The lessons cultivate attention and give useful information, furnish admirable exercises in drawing, and the descriptions required in note books give excellent practice in English composition.

Drawing in this school differs from that in the usual school, being confined to the practical forms used in machinery rather than the esthetic. It is a preface to all the work in the school. Pattern-making is a term which is used much in industrial and trade schools, yet which is understood by only a few not directly connected with the work. It is the making of the fundamental wooden forms required for castings. From them are made molds into which the molten metal is run. It is a particular work requiring exactness and skill. From the simple forms the student advances to the more complicated.

This high school is one of the best equipped schools for industrial work in the country, and it may be said also one of the most efficient. Charles W. Parmenter, head master, and his assistants, are widely known for their devotion to this work. The school has the busy hum of industry about it, a studious, cheery industry.

Shakespeare's

"... schoolboy . . .

creeping like a snail

Unwillingly to school."

does not apply to the students of the Mechanic Arts high. Anywhere that one might go it would be hard to find a more interested set of boys than there are there every school day from 9 o'clock in the morning until 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, when school is dismissed. Often even when 5 o'clock has come and the instructors have decided to put aside their own work for the day, many boys are still in the building, intent upon their work and almost have to be driven from it.

All Studies Concrete

The academic work is carried on much as it is in any other school except that so far as practicable all the studies have a general bearing on the industries. In mathematics not abstract but concrete problems are solved, the work of the class room being closely related to that of the



WORKING IN THE FORGE ROOM.

After receiving instruction and watching the instructor in the class room, the pupils of the Mechanic Arts high school attempt to carry out at their individual forges the ideas they have received.

Effort Is, Not to Make Graduates Journeymen, but Advanced Apprentices, Capable of Overtaking Their Comrades Who Lack the Schooling

MANY HOLD IMPORTANT POSITIONS

side frequently thinks he can show the student who has had no such experience how to do things, but it often happens the student does better work, for he has been working in a logical way and has a reason for every step. In other words, the student has been working mentally as well as manually, while the worker in the outside shop has too frequently been but blindly following a pattern. Some of the more experienced who enter the evening classes leave, as they believe the early lessons to be too simple, but if they would wait until the more intricate problems are taken up, there is hardly one who would not receive much benefit. Many who come to the evening school do so for the purpose of getting out of unengaged employment into something better suited to their tastes. Blacksmiths' helpers come to fit themselves to become foun-

drymen and steam engineers. Some of the more worth to his employer in any position he may occupy, because of this knowledge, than he would be without it; and knowledge results in benefit to the consumer. The system familiarizes the boy with the names of materials and processes, both of which he will find of use and value to him.

The graduates of this school are not journeymen and no effort is made to have them such at time of graduation. They are advanced apprentices. It is believed, and experience has shown, that with the increased intelligence they have acquired at the school they will sooner or later overtake and outstrip the journeyman who has not had such instruction.

Merchants and manufacturers who have employed the boys say: "The boys who come to us from your school are taught to think accurately. They listen attentively to directions and carry them out."

Graduates Are Workers

A canvass of about 70 per cent of the graduates of the school, which was all that could be reached, brought out the fact that nearly all were doing one form or another of the world's useful work, appropriately related to the special instruction received at the school. Among them were workmen, designers, architects, engineers, salesmen of mechanical products, foremen and superintendents. Graduates of the school are to be found in many of the architectural and engineering offices in Boston. They hold important positions in many of the factories in and around Boston and are scattered all over the country. One is superintendent of transportation for the Seattle Electric Company. Another is government inspector of battleships at Fore River. A notable example is a graduate of the class of 1901. He went directly from the school to a city where he secured a position with a large firm by which he is still employed. He now has 400 men under him and recently declined to consider a proposition to return to the school as an instructor.

These are by no means solitary cases. They have been picked at random and mentioned only to show the practical results of the school work. The aim of the school is to turn out men, not products, and it is being found in turning out the men that the products are of the highest order.

RINGING OF BELL IS ANCIENT CUSTOM TO SHOW REVERENCE

* Bell ringing is an ancient custom. Although bells were used in India and China long before they were introduced into Europe, it is in the latter place that we have come to associate with them a religious significance. Their history is full of dramatic incidents, writes G. E. Walsh in New York Christian Advocate.

Bells in Europe have rung to announce victory and defeat, and they have ushered in some of the greatest incidents of history. The ringing of the church bells gave the signal for St. Bartholomew's day in 1572, and when Nelson's victory reached England the bells were joyously rung to announce the good news to the people.

Church bells have undergone many changes since they were first made. The earliest bells were made of lead earth, and not of metal. These earthen bells are still found in Switzerland tinkling from the necks of the cows grazing on

the slopes of the mountains. Instead of being harsh or dull in tone, they are really sweet and clear, so that every tourist speaks of the cowbells of Switzerland tinkling away among the dales and valleys of that country. In one canton of Switzerland all the cowbells are alike, and if all rung at once they would make perfect harmony. But elsewhere the bells are made without any effort to secure uniformity, and the tinkle, tinkle makes pretty music among the rustic scenery.

The oldest bells found in Scotland, Ireland and Wales were made of thin iron plates which were welded together by hand. They are hammered and riveted carefully, and they have preserved their tone for centuries.

The ringing of the curfew bell has been impressed on all by the poem which nearly every one knows. The curfew bell, however, was not first rung in England, but was used on the continent of Europe way back in the Middle Ages.

HARDER WALKING TESTS FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON—President Taft has drawn the lines on naval officers in the walking tests. Heretofore the officers have had the privilege of taking their annual tests any time before July 1.

Now Secretary Meyer has decided that every officer subject to the test regulations shall take his exercise once every three months. The tests required are a walk of 25 miles in two consecutive days, five consecutive hours being allowed for each day. Each day's walk (12½ miles) is not to be completed in less than four hours.

ACCEPTS ST. LOUIS CALL.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—The Rev. J. Frederick Rake of Crawfordsville has announced that his labors as pastor of the Baptist church here would terminate on Jan. 15. He has accepted a call to the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, St. Louis, Mo.

FRAME NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY REORGANIZATION

NEW YORK—The public service commission has received a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of this city, which has been in the hands of a receiver since Sept. 27, 1907, also a petition for approval of the plan from a joint committee representing the bondholders.

The draft provides for the organization of a new corporation which will take over assets and liabilities of the Metropolitan system, amounting to about \$136,000,000, and for a complete readjustment of its finances under an agreement entered into by the bondholders of its bonds.

The new capital needed for the enterprise, estimated at \$10,000,000, will be raised by assessment.

The plan was drafted by a joint committee named by committees from the 5 per cent and 4 per cent bondholders.

U.S. Soldier Is Seen at His Best in the Holiday Season

Eleventh Cavalry Chaplain Tells About Secret Planning for Decorations and Dinners on Such Occasions

COLONEL PAYS VISIT

In the army the holiday season is observed punctiliously, whenever the exigencies of the service permit. One of the problems in garrison life is to keep the troops contented and cheerful.

Pleasant recollections of one enlist-

especially on foreign service, but nevertheless some notable holidays spent on foreign soil are looked back upon by men who are now in the army, or who have been.

The United States government is benignly paternal when it comes to providing for the soldiers' Thanksgiving and other holidays. Usually a transport is loaded with stores for the feast, presents which relatives, friends and benefactors of the boys in khaki provide, and which the military commissaries sell to the soldiers at cost.

One of the functions of the army

up a program. Almost any kind of talent can be found in a regiment; that is axiomatic.

Of course, the success of the whole occasion depends on the talent of the cooks; but great efforts are always made to get good cooks to enlist, and, once they have enlisted, to keep them.

The Rev. George J. Waring, chaplain of the eleventh United States cavalry, tells how soldiers manage to pass the holiday season enjoyment.

A regiment of cavalry is divided into 12 troops, each troop has its own mess with two cooks, a separate kitchen and dining room. At holiday, each troop tries to outdo every other in the elaboration

plan their dinners and decorations without being detected by the others. For on this day, about noon, the colonel and his staff, and often many other officers and women, usually pay a formal visit to the troops to inspect their kitchens and mess halls, and dinners.

The men anxiously await the colonel's visit to hear his words of special praise and they feel amply rewarded for all their extra labor, when he tells them that he is pleased with their efforts and display of good taste, and wishes them a happy time. An amusing incident occurred last year which is worth repeating: A witty Irishman in one of the troops was reading the bill of fare and making humorous comments thereon, much to the interest and entertainment of his fellow comrades who were standing about waiting for the dinner bell to ring, when, as though a new thought struck him he said: "I think I will send this bill of fare to my father, and let him know I am not starving as he said I would if I went into the army."

The soldiers standing nearby said: "Sure, send it to him, it will open his eyes a little." But the man had suddenly assumed a reflective mood and to the surprise of every one he announced that he would not send it at all.

"Why not?" asked the crowd in unison. "Because," he said, "if I were to send that bill of fare home to my father he would enlist himself."

Another soldier caused no small amount of amusement during the dinner by demanding that every course be brought to him in turn, while he, with a pencil, scrupulously checked off each item, pretending to make sure that everything was actually furnished which the elaborate bill of fare called for.

A source of much fun also among the soldiers is a tree, which they usually put up in the middle of the dining room, with a present for each man thereon. Some one among them is selected to be

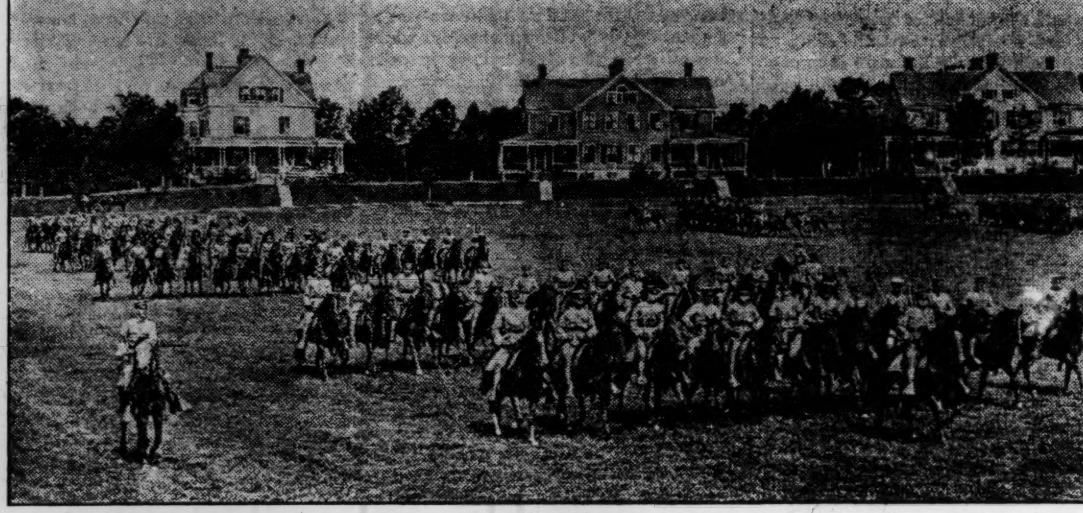
a Santa Claus and he delivers an appropriate gift accompanied by remarks which usually arouse laughter.

At this particular season there are daily exhibitions of skill in the football

field, which are hardly less interesting than the famous army and navy game.

It is true that there are many places where the holiday is kept with greater splendor, in more delicate surroundings

and amid more gorgeous trappings, but there is no place where good nature, innocent fun and wholesome pleasure reign more majestically than at a soldiers' holiday dinner table.



CAVALRY DRILL AT FT. OGLETHORPE, GA.

ment tend to encourage reenlistments. Commanding officers like to have their men when it can be accomplished have good times "without prejudice to the service," because it raises the morale of the organization, makes discipline easier and increases efficiency all around. Sometimes it seems hard to achieve this,

chaplain is helping the men in arranging their entertainments, but the work does not devolve upon this officer alone. Field, staff and line officers feel justifiable pride in seeing their men reflect credit on the command by the enterprise and resourcefulness which they display in decorating the mess-hall and getting

rateness of its dinner and decorations. It is really amusing to see what care the soldiers of different troops take to

ART AND ARTISTS

The La Farge exhibition at the museum seems to have precipitated a lively controversy over the merits of his work. There are those who give it unqualified admiration and those who call it "amateurish" and wonder where he got his reputation. The smallness of most of the pictures, and the fact that they are done in water color, is probably accountable for some of this; but because water color is generally used by amateurs seems an odd reason for condemning it as medium. One result in this sort of controversy advertises the exhibition, which is likely to be well attended.

The docent service tomorrow will be as follows:

Department of paintings: Mr. Stanley B. Lathrop will meet visitors to the exhibition of the work of John La Farge in the third modern room from 2:30 to 4 p.m.

Department of prints: Assistant Prof. Henry L. Seaver will speak on "Some Etchings of Rembrandt" in the print study at 3:15 p.m.

An exhibition of 17 portraits and a few landscapes by Bertha Lea Low was opened yesterday at Dall & Richards' gallery and will continue until Jan. 11. A very interesting effect of lamplight of firelight is shown in several pictures. "Coming Night" is one of these in which a delightfully rosy and sleepy baby is waiting for the sand man in his mother's

arms. Another called "Five o'Clock Tea" glows with warm color. It was exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1907-08. An outdoor portrait of Robeson L. Low, Esq., is painted broadly and well composed, the gray figure being balanced by hints of warm autumn color in the background. The portrait of Miss Marguerite Slack offers a strong contrast to this, being painted in a more or less conventional manner, yet having a very direct and engaging expression. A daring color scheme of scarlet with brown fur makes the portrait of Miss Linda Plimpton interesting. The mellow light in the picture called "Tile Roofs" and the parti-colored flowers in "A God's House Garden" are quite charming.

Doll & Richards are showing some

beautiful pieces of Phoenician glass of the sort which is usually seen in museums. Although digging for and exporting treasures of this kind is forbidden by the Turkish government, a certain amount of traffic in it is constantly going on and it is possible for my lady of today to have a tear bottle or perfume vial which possibly was used centuries ago by some Roman beauty. The color of this glass is exquisite, ranging from a deep violet to palest pink or yellow or pure white. Like so many relics of past civilization it is found in ancient tombs where different articles were placed for the use of the dead. Nearly all the pieces are in singularly perfect condition except for the decomposition which has given them their wonderful color.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PHILOLOGISTS IS U. OF P. MAN

Prof. John C. Rolfe Heads Association Which Closes Its Annual Convention at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officers were elected and arrangements made for the next meeting at the final session Thursday of the American Philological Association at Brown University.

The American Anthropological Institute of America, which has been in session since Tuesday, continued its convention with morning, afternoon and evening meetings.

The officers elected by the philologists are: President, John C. Rolfe of University of Pennsylvania; vice-presidents, Thomas B. Godsell of Yale and Harold N. Fowler of Western Reserve University; secretary-treasurer, F. G. Moore of Columbia.

It was voted to appoint a committee to arrange for the place of the next meeting with a similar committee of the Archaeological Institute, which has decided on St. Louis if railroad rates to that point are favorable. Otherwise the meeting will be held in Pittsburgh.

The executive committee of the Palestine schools, in its report, announced the selection of J. F. McCurdy of the University of Toronto as director for 1911-12. Officers of the managing committee were elected as follows: Chairman, Charles C. Lorry of Yale; treasurer, James Hardy Ropes of Harvard; secretary, Benjamin W. Bacon of Yale.

An executive session of the executive council of the archaeological institute was

SEES STATESMEN AS NATION NEED

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University, in an address before the Associated Academic Principals of New York state, in annual convention here, Thursday, opposed the vocational school and industrial education plan favored by State Commissioner of Education Andrew S. Draper, in his Rochester address.

The chancellor declared that the country needs statesmen and thinkers more than it needs carpenters. He declared that the present and future call for thinking men in Congress, and that the old type of frontier rough thinking men is no longer in demand.

RECOVER OPERAS LOST IN TRANSIT

NEW YORK—Six opera scores which had been lost from an express wagon Saturday night were recovered here on Thursday by the arrest of John Rea, 226 East Fifty-ninth street.

They were in progress of transmission from Walter Damrosch to a board of judges in Boston that was to pass on their merits in a prize competition. The manuscripts were said to be worth \$60,000. Rea insisted that he was ignorant of the nature of the bundle. Three men forced it upon him, he declared.

he Thursday evening in Brown Union, at which reports were heard and other business of the organization transacted. The address of the evening was by Prof. Howard Crosby Butler of Princeton, who spoke on "The Excavation of Sardis." The archaeological convention closes today.



SOLDIERS' RECREATION COMBINING PLEASURE WITH EXERCISE.

U. S. BANKS NEEDED IN SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON—The need of American interests in South America is the establishment of American banks, according to Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, who recently returned from the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires.

"We have the business," said Professor Reinsch, "and now we need banks to accommodate American firms doing business in South America. The banking methods prevailing in South American cities are extremely slow and antiquated. They would quickly be forced aside should an American bank enter into competition with them."

"At present the only method of exchange is through London or other European financial centers, a most roundabout and inconvenient system for American shippers. The banking business in South America is practically entirely in the hands of foreigners. In Buenos Aires, for example, outside of the National Bank of Argentina, all the other banks are owned by Europeans. There are several British banks, an Italian bank, German banks, French banks, and so on."

Professor Reinsch's views are shared by Secretary MacVeagh, who in his annual report submitted to Congress urges

ALASKA ROADS COST \$1,829,000

WASHINGTON—Favorable weather and plentiful supply of labor resulted in rapid progress in road construction in Alaska last season, according to the annual report of Maj. W. P. Richardson, thirteenth United States infantry, president of the board of Alaskan road commissioners.

Since the government began the systematic opening of roads and trails in Alaska, the report says the sum of \$1,829,000 has been expended.

MRS. CLARKE PASSES ON.

LONDON—Mrs. Clarke, sister of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the English Militant suffragists, passed on today at her home in Brighton immediately following her release from prison. She had been imprisoned for taking part in a recent woman's raid on Parliament.

legislation which will permit national banks in the United States to establish branches in foreign lands. This attitude is endorsed by officials of the state department.

It has been roughly figured from the assessors' books that the assessed valuation of property on Boylston street from Park square to Ipswich street at the beginning of the park is \$38,000,000, or more than 3 per cent of the entire real estate of the city of Boston. And Boylston street itself might be considered as a one-sided street as respects the Boston & Albany terminals and dwellings which has enormously increased real estate values in Brookline. The interruption of Boylston street at the Fenway has caused great loss and the wiping out of equities once considered of value, notably those of the Dana Lands Trust lands recently foreclosed upon by the mortgages, although the assessed valuation was more than twice the amount of the mortgages.

Land at the junction of Boylston street and Massachusetts avenue has sold at \$23 per foot. And now land fronting on Boylston street three blocks farther west is assessed at \$1 per foot and unsaleable at 50 cents a foot and foreclosed on for a mortgage debt averaging 48 cents a foot.

The startling facts have made considerable discussion of the possible future of the Fenway lands and of Boston's development westward.

It had been declared a generation ago that one could purchase marshes around what is now Boston's Fenway, fill them up to grade and pay taxes for 40 years and then find all the improvements and investment forfeited by the failure of Boston to grow steadily and straightly westward, he would have been laughed at; but this is what has occurred.

E. T. HARRINGTON SALES.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports the following transactions made through its offices during the past few days:

Property at 17-19 Otis street, Somerville, consisting of a double house of three stories and 3600 feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$2800, has been conveyed by Margaret C. Tobin to Harry Shilager, who will make extensive improvements.

The demand for Squire park land in Arlington continues brisk and the Edward T. Harrington Company has sold \$8000 worth this week as follows:

Lot 18 on the northerly side of Clarendon street, having 50 feet frontage and containing 5102 square feet, has been sold to John Lyons of Arlington.

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

BIG DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

With the last day of 1910 comes a tendency to look forward at the prospects of the new year as regards local real estate. Local brokers and operators consider the outlook for development of vacant land particularly bright for 1911, with special reference to the Park square tract and the Back Bay. There are at present 4,000,000 square feet of land in the Fens which have been handicapped for years as far as development is concerned by lack of accessibility, which will probably be opened up and built upon during the next year.

When Jersey street was built some years ago from Brookline avenue to the parkway in the Fens at a cost of \$137,000 it ended at Muddy river instead of being continued through to Huntington avenue.

The prospects now are that Jersey street will be continued through to Huntington avenue in connection with the proposed building of the municipal playground and stadium in the Fens.

An effort is to be made by certain interests to have Boylston street also continued through from the point at the John Boyle O'Reilly statue on the Fenway to where the thoroughfare becomes Boylston street again beyond the Fens. This proposed, it is said, is not meant for an invasion of the beautiful Fens, but is for purposes of logical development and to eliminate the great disparity in value now existing between land scarcely half a mile apart. This tract of land beyond the Fens is more or less isolated under present circumstances and is not being used for building purposes on account of existing conditions. Land in the middle of Boylston street has sold as high as \$50 a foot, but it is being foreclosed on by mortgages that represent less than \$1 a foot on the same street a few thousand feet distant.

It has been roughly figured from the assessors' books that the assessed valuation of property on Boylston street from Park square to Ipswich street at the beginning of the park is \$38,000,000, or more than 3 per cent of the entire real estate of the city of Boston. And Boylston street itself might be considered as a one-sided street as respects the Boston & Albany terminals and dwellings which has enormously increased real estate values in Brookline. The interruption of Boylston street at the Fenway has caused great loss and the wiping out of equities once considered of value, notably those of the Dana Lands Trust lands recently foreclosed upon by the mortgages, although the assessed valuation was more than twice the amount of the mortgages.

Land at the junction of Boylston street and Massachusetts avenue has sold at \$23 per foot. And now land fronting on Boylston street three blocks farther west is assessed at \$1 per foot and unsaleable at 50 cents a foot and foreclosed on for a mortgage debt averaging 48 cents a foot.

The startling facts have made considerable discussion of the possible future of the Fenway lands and of Boston's development westward.

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W. Connor was the grantor. Lot 101 corner of Cleveland and Laurel streets, having 50 feet frontage on Cleveland street and 100 feet frontage on Laurel street, containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to James W. Connor of Somerville; Mr. Connor will erect a first-class two-family house. Lot 187 on the corner of Winsor and Laurel street, having 60 feet frontage and containing 4077 square feet, has been sold to Arthur E. Sampon of Dorchester. Lot 255 on the northerly side of Lake street, having 58 feet frontage and containing 5485 square feet, has been sold to George W. Downing of Brookline. The Squire Real Estate Trust was the grantor.

A farm on Main street, Norwell, Mass., together with all the stock, tools, hay in barn and six acres of land, together with farm house, barn and usual outbuildings, has been sold to John L. Peckham to William R. Durkee of Barre, Vt. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the transaction.

The Baker estate at East Acton located on the state road from Concord to Littleton has been sold to D. Farrar of East Acton, who has already taken possession. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

The L. Phillips farm on Blossom street, Scituate, consisting of 12 acres of land and typical Plymouth county house and barn has been sold. H. F. Green et al. were the purchasers and deeds have gone to record conveying the title. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker.

Ferry Hill Office.

The Edward T. Harrington Company will open an office at the intersection of Ireland road and Preston terrace, Ferry Hill, Marshfield, where it is disposing of desirable building lots.

The sale is reported this week for the Ferry Hill syndicate to S. C. Grant of New York of lots 72 and 73 on the west side of Preston terrace

Moral Ethics in the Turkish Balkans by a Resident in Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE—It is difficult to know at what moment the historical knowledge possessed by one nation of another merges into and is lost in the picturesque fantasies of authors who have drawn from their own superficial impressions pictures the brilliancy of which has so impressed their readers as to have taken the place of the more solid facts. The name of one writer in particular must occur to every one. It is that of the brilliant Frenchman, Pierre Loti, whose books have done so much to familiarize the west and the east, and yet with an east which probably has little existence outside his own fervid Impressions.

In his famous book, "L'Egypte," he has shown an Egypt which no doubt in a sense exists, but which is yet in a way a faint reflex of the Egypt of the Pharaohs, and can no more be maintained in modern times than the language of the Greeks can become again the commercial tongue of the Mediterranean basin; in "Madam Chrysanthème," he has drawn a picture of Japan, which however fascinating in its way, and however accurate in its detail, gives a doubtful impression of the country which, since it was written, has signed the treaty of Portsmouth. While again, in "Desenchantee," he has drawn a picture of the Turkish woman which, though it may express something of the pathos of a particular tragedy, is probably very far from representing anything like the truth of the life of the people.

Filled with pity for the subject of his story Pierre Loti has fallen into the common mistake of imagining that what is hideous to one trained in the freedom of the west is necessarily so to those in whom the atmosphere of the east is engrained. A man who spent his life in working out the problems of the British empire in India, speaking of the

people who neither understood them nor valley of Bannu, once declared that life in Bannu was a hell, but, he added, the Bannus liked it. He set to work to improve the conditions of the Bannus, but he did not do it by holding them up to the pity of a western peo-

ple in the country, they forgot that those ideas are still the ideas of a minority, and that the enormous mass of the people, though anxious for political liberty, have not yet made up their minds to sever at a blow the social traditions of centuries. That grievance exists, that there is tyranny and hardship in the system, as there is in every social system in the world, is beyond doubt. Still though the perception of them divulgates in some instances a true insight into the aspirations of the sufferers, nevertheless the spirit which would revolutionize eastern customs for the avowed benefit of the human race is only another illustration of the authoritarian tendency which would not hesitate to batter to pieces all existing conventional ideas, without anything to substitute in their place. "To knock down a wall," runs the eastern proverb, "requires no skilled labor, but the raising up of a new one becomes another question."

It has been asked who are the women who now and then come forward to proclaim their theories and attempt to enlist the sympathy of their fellow-creatures in the west, advancing as a plea the suffering servility of eastern womanhood. It generally happens that you will not find them in the wives of the Young Turks themselves; you would rather have to look for them among those who have learned something of the languages of Europe, and who, in reading the vivid yellow novels of Paris, have gained a superficial insight of the views of the west, as probably unlike the practice of the west as the stories of eastern life, sold on the boulevards, are unlike the practice of the east.

In a measure the same may be applied to the young Turk who has been subsidized to go to Germany and France for the purpose of acquiring his military and

administrative training and who launched suddenly in the midst of western civilization, gets dazzled, sometimes returns riot, and in the majority of cases returns home loaded with many pretensions, but with a minimum supply of the real western wisdom. His outward appearance in general is comely, and his innate affability of the born diplomat makes him a difficult subject to fathom. When he endeavors to prove his new views on coming in contact with his Christian fellow-subject or the European he invariably wishes to show, by way of enlisting favor, that he has risen above the old fanatical narrow-mindedness of his staying-at-home brother; and he advocates the freedom of the whole world and release of his own brethren from their bonds of servitude. This talk very often misleads a genial and trusting mind.

One would easily find on careful examination that a Turk remains a Turk and becomes even a more pronounced Mohammedan on his return from Europe. His temporal contact with the west has only accentuated his already established theory, that no assimilation of sympathies in common can be derived by a mixture of the east and west, two opposites, according to him, working in different directions. In one line, however, he honestly strives to emulate European ways and that is in the constantly progressive invention and ingenuity as applied for the destruction of life in war.

His disdain for the Christian religion is marked by the fact that in his daily experiences he remarks that the foremost teaching of the Christian idea, namely, brotherhood and love, is singularly lacking in practise in his domain. He looks at a house continually divided against itself, and prophetically sees in this his divinely ordained existence to rule over

his Christian fellow-subject. In his experiences during his school-life in Europe brotherly love and toleration has not been extended to him. And if one boy had wished to be kind and considerate to him, there were always the others that would outweigh this effort by leveling underhand sarcastic subtleties, thus raising the iron barrier of latent antagonism. He comes home with the impression that Christendom is pitted against Islam, and he takes his stand against this. He sees and finds relief in the

and dutiful to her household. Assuming we take up the question of marriage in the east, which is ordained in the majority of cases by the parents, we can only give judgment through weight of evidence, and it goes to prove that, if a comparison is drawn between the eastern marriage by appointment and the western system of choice, we find, unhappily, a greater proportion of failures resulting through European contracts and not infrequently ending in divorce. In Turkey, this same state of things is

self free to use very thin veils if she thinks her personal attractions warrant the liberty. The standard of her mentality is not generally a high one, but her actions and manners are mostly characterized by good breeding, and if some women are vain and childish, the greater number prove wise rulers in their household management.

The surmise that a plurality of wives comprise a harem is misleading. A harem means the female portion of the house and its members consist of the mistress and her servants. The selamlik holds the male part of the household. If the Turkish law countenances the right of plural marriage you will find it in ordinary life to be the exception and not the rule. Taken on the whole, if in theory and teaching the morality and social life of the Turks appear to European eyes questionable, there are not wanting elements in the western world which tend to confirm the east in its prejudices and mistakes.

The emancipation, therefore, of the Turkish woman according to our system of thought and living becomes at once a very delicate question, for her life and customs are regulated by pure dictate of her religious codes, and a family attempting to outstep the limits of convention in any marked degree would be not only ostracized but condemned to such lengths that life would at once become intolerable. It is dependent greatly on the choice of her European companions and guides, the wholesomeness of the literature she will endeavor to read, whether the Turkish woman in question will find the uplifting she is craving for. And in this task lies the opportunity of her European friend to exert her salutary guidance and prove to her the mysteries of Christianity and thus contribute to her peace of mind.



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

NATIVE CARRIAGE IN TURKEY.

were capable of appreciating their way of regarding things.

The people filled with good intentions who in these later days have championed the cause of the Turkish woman have lost sight of the pregnant saying of Sir Herbert Edwards. In their anxiety to bring her social status into harmony with the new ideas beginning to pre-

vent all the reason is not because the Turkish woman cannot assert her rights, for she has every facility for suing for a divorce and obtaining it if she is treated unfairly. She possesses perfect control over her private property and belongings, and no undue influence can be brought to bear upon her unless it be with her consent. She has parties and can enjoy herself thoroughly according to her circumstances and considers her-

met with in a less degree. And the brotherly esteem and love is in daily practice, and in drawing comparisons he judges and thinks his own creed superior. His materialism appears to him conclusive and beyond criticism.

When he comes to compare his own social status of morality to that which he has seen in Europe, he again prefers his own, which is more in conformity with his idea of decency, which he divinely ordained existence to rule over

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM

When hearty winter breezes blow
Our bees go forth to see the snow;
Their eight red mittens high they lift
Astonished at this mighty drift.

Now Buzz goes headlong like a boy
And Busy pummels him with joy;
Biff poises for a jolly dive,
While Baff comes flying from the hive.

"We'll make a snow bird," they declare;
"This nest has such a lonely air."
So next they model with delight
A mother bird, all soft and white.



The head is placed with careful skill,
Then Busy tries to shape her bill;
He shakes his head, "Snow is not mud,"
But Buzz says, "Try a leaf-bud, Bud."

He flits to pick one from the tree,
And others for her eyes, we see,
Till natural as one could ask
The bees pronounce their pretty task.

So where we saw an empty nest
Now gentle mother-wings are pressed;
The place is still the home of love
While o'er it broods the snowy dove.

FOR GIRLS LEARNING TO RIDE

No girl should ride a horse who does not know how to saddle and bridle him. The check-straps should be tight enough to hold the bit in place without wrinkling the corners of the mouth; the curb-chain should lie just back of the chin, and should be tight enough to keep the bit from turning in his mouth, yet not so tight as to give too great leverage. The throat-latchet should be loose enough to admit your whole hand between it and the throat.

The saddle should be well padded and should not press against the horse's withers. One should be able to put three fingers between the arch of the saddle and the withers—the upper edge of the shoulder-blades. The saddle should have a knee-horn and a leaping, or "third" horn, and should never be covered with smooth leather. Buckskin or plush should be used.

Never use the "slipper" stirrup. Use the rounded wooden stirrup of the far West, with a leather guard to keep the foot from going in too far.

A horse traveling under the side-saddle should lead off with the right foot. To make him lead off, turn him very slightly to left across the way, facing in the direction you are going. Start him from this position by touching the right foreleg with the whip. This leg, being in advance, will be the one drawn farthest forward, although it will be the last to leave the ground in his stride. If you have to turn a corner to the left, you must make him change the "lead" foot while cantering. To do this lift a little on the bit and tap the left foreleg with the whip. This may take several lessons, but persist, and in time you will be able to make him change the lead foot while running.

A good seat and good hands are essential to good riding. To get the former, adjust the right knee over the upper horn of the saddle, facing straight ahead and looking squarely between the horse's ears. The left knee should just touch the curve of the lower horn when a courteous rider, in the park or on a

country road, will never pass a pedestrian at a canter. He or she will turn to a slow trot in passing, and thereby show good horsemanship as well as good manners.

Never gallop up behind a driven horse. Come up at a trot, and pass on the left. It is the business of a rider to keep out of the way of all vehicles. The American rule of the road is, as in driving, in meeting a team keep to the right; overtaking one, pass on the left. — Youth's Companion.

SUGAR CANDY.

Take two cupfuls of "A" coffee sugar, one third cupful good vinegar, two thirds cupful of water; boil without stirring until it crisps in cold water. Turn out upon a buttered platter and pour the desired flavor over it. When sufficiently cool pull until white and light, pulling directly from you without twisting. Have the hands clean and dry; do not use butter on this. This rule is varied by using different flavorings, and makes excellent candy by pouring it over nuts or popcorn.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What article associated with Father Time?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Monoplane.

WORKING OF ELECTRIC SIGNS

To stand in the street and watch great electric signs producing the effects of lightning, streams of liquid, foam, smoke, fire, waving flags, skyrockets, etc., gives an impression of great complication of mechanism. Yet the machines that make and break the electric circuits feeding the hundreds, sometimes thousands, of lamps, all of which must come on and go out at an exactly determined moment, are comparatively simple wheeled affairs driven by a one twentieth horsepower motor. The wiring, however, connecting the different rows, groups or clusters of lamps to their respective switches, the contacts of which are made by the turning wheels, twists in and out like the lines of a difficult jigsaw puzzle.

The simplest electric signs provided with any action at all, be they large or small, are the kind that are illuminated one moment and dark the next. They are operated by double-pole carbon or series-carbon machines. The latter type is for signs so large as to require an exceptionally heavy load, and break the line in series, that is, in three or more places at once, making it necessary for the current to jump that many air gaps in order to hold an arc.

The double-pole carbon flasher is used for signs of the double-face type, which have one side illuminated while the other is dark.

The sign following next in order of progression is the type flashed by single letters, such as that in which the words are spelled out. The machine used for such signs is known as the "single-pole type." It flashes one letter at a time until all are on, holds them all illuminated for two or three seconds, and then all go out together.

The spectacular animated advertising displays, however, arouse most interest. They demand great ingenuity in creation and assembling. Some are operated by a single type of machine, and others by a combination of several types.

In operating a sky-rocket display several types of machines are used, such as the "lightning" type, in which the

as they come on, in an exact reproduction of the falling sparks from a bursting skyrocket. This is accomplished by arranging all the lamps in lines across, the rows being numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, and repeating downward the full length of the shower. All the lamps on the No. 1 rows, of which there are several, go to the switch designated as No. 1, and all the other rows are arranged the same way. Were only the single-pole machine used, the effect would be only one drop of fire falling in each line of the shower, but through the agency of the high-speed machine, the effect is that of a continuous downpour. — Popular Mechanics.

GREAT STALACTITE CAVE.
The stalactite cave recently discovered near Schoenbergalm, in the Dachstein mountains, Upper Austria, is claimed to be the largest in Europe. The principal tunnel has been found to extend over a mile, with numerous side passages of varying lengths. In traversing the main tunnel the exploration party had to cross, by rope ladders, an ice crevasse 75 feet deep and more than 100 feet wide. The cave is divided into two levels. In the upper one was found two immense ice halls containing precipitous subterranean glaciers about 300 feet long. In the lower level is a series of halls, the largest more than 600 feet long by 100 feet wide.

MONITOR, BOOK OF GAMES

GEOGRAPHY GAME.

An amusing pastime is the geography game, which does not require any cards or other equipment. The players are asked to choose a leader, and also an umpire, as this is considered the best way to avoid accusations of unfairness. After the leader is chosen the players are all given pencil and paper and the game begins. The idea is to see who can think of the most geographical names beginning with a given letter in a certain time.

In the first place the leader announces the letter to be used. For instance, he says "A," whereupon all the players begin to write as fast as possible geographical names beginning with "A." At the end of two minutes, or whatever time has been decided upon as the time limit, the leader calls "time!" and the players must all stop writing and turn over their paper by making a fold which hides the list of names beginning with "A." Then the leader passes on to another initial, which

he announces in the same manner, calling the time limit on this letter as he did for the first one.

It is not a good plan to choose letters in alphabetical order, as this would give the players too much of an advantage. Instead the leader jumps from place to place in the alphabet and thus confuses the players and throws them off the track. Usually it is enough to take 10 or 15 letters when one is playing this game, but if the players are particularly fond of exercising their minds, as some boys and girls are, then the whole alphabet may be taken.

It is announced at the beginning that there must be no going back on the list, but that when the paper is once turned on a letter and time is called, that letter is finished with and the player must not add any more names to the list which he has written under it.

At the close of the game a prize should be given to the player who has written the most names, as this adds tremendously to the interest of the game.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

LISTENING TO CHORUS SUNG BY BANDS OF FROGS

MARY PROCTOR, in reviewing "Earth and Sky Every Child Should Know," by Julia E. Rogers, says, in the New York Times:

Farther on, we read the interesting story of a pond, wherein toads and frogs made their home. "On many a spring night," writes the author, "my zoology class and I have visited the squashy margins of these ponds, and by the light of a lantern seen singing toads and frogs sitting on bare hummocks of grass roots that stood above the water line. The throat of each musician was puffed out into a bag about the size and shape of a small hen's egg; and all were singing for dear life, and making a din that was almost ear-splitting at close range." So absorbed were the singers that it was comparatively easy to capture them, but the song ceased. The captives refused to sing, despite the fact that all the comforts of home were provided in the school aquariums. Consequently, they were taken back to the pond, where they rejoined their kinsfolk and once more became members of the chorus.

The author also makes us acquainted with the peculiarities of the queer-looking reptiles that abound in the Everglades of Florida—creatures whose gigantic forerunners ruled land and sea during the early history of our planet. Then follows a description of an ancient beach at ebb tide, the formation of lime rocks, the age of fishes, reptiles, mammals, the horse and its ancestors, and finally the age of man.

CARROL'S TRYING DAY

THERE was once a little boy named Carroll, and he went every day to the big gray school around the corner. He was too small to learn real lessons and carry a school bag, but he was large enough to go to the sunny kindergarten, where Miss Norma taught all the little girls and boys.

Every morning mother gave Carroll his lunch basket at quarter of nine by the shiny kitchen clock, and said: "Goodbye, dear; come right home when kindergarten is over."

One morning Carroll had started for the big gray school around the corner, when he saw a hand organ with such a funny monkey. Somehow he forgot that the clock had said, "School time, school time," and he started after the organ. The organ-grinder did not go toward the school, but went up another street, and Carroll followed.

After the monkey had danced and picked up pennies and put them in a tiny pocket of the coat he wore, and had tipped his red cap, the man picked him up and started farther away. Then all at once Carroll remembered kindergarten and Miss Norma. While he was thinking of school, the big school clock struck nine, and it sounded as if it said, "Late, late, late!" nine times.

Carroll ran all the way back to his own street and up the steps of the school; but as he hurried through the hall the piano was whispering the soft music, and he felt ashamed as he slipped into the kindergarten. There was no place in the ring for a little boy who was late, so he sat down by the sand table alone, and the big kindergarten

Children's Camera Contest



THE TEA PARTY.

WE have today the picture of a tea party which was gotten up by a little Philadelphia girl. With the picture she sent to The Monitor a letter in which she says:

"One warm September day I thought I would have a tea party for my dolls and the cat, whose name is Buster. I began to get things ready, covering the table with dishes and napkins. Mamma then gave me the fruit and cakes to place on the table; so then all was ready. Now you can think what a nice time I had with my dolls and Buster. When I tried to take a picture of the party the cat would jump out of the couch and run over to the camera. The photograph of the dolls was taken in our flower garden. I am 10 years old

and have lots of fun with my dolls. I hope all girls like dolls."

One thing our little correspondent forgot, and that was to give her name. When she sends that, and tells her street and number, The Monitor will forward the award of \$1 for her picture of the tea party.

Honorable mention—Daisy E. Sweet, Martindale, N. Y.; James Packness, Redwood City, Cal.; Estelle L. Freeman, Harvard, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, park scenes, landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamp if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page." The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

WHY?

WHY is there so much bleating and confusion among sheep after the ewes and lambs have been shorn? After this operation neither the dams nor the young are able to distinguish one another as before. The embarrassment arises not alone from the loss of the fleece, which may occasion an alteration in their appearance, but from a change in the odor by which animals discriminate each individual personally. The confusion is also the greater on account of the strong scent of the tar or other substance with which they are newly marked.

BOYS RETURN PEDLER'S FRUIT

EVEN the roughest street gamin has a tender spot, if circumstances shape themselves in such a manner as to appeal to his better nature. This was illustrated the other day, when an Italian peddler, pushing his handcart along a New York street, struck a stone and upset his vehicle, which was piled high with apples and pears. In a twinkling the fruit was rolling in all directions and a score of newsboys were filling their pockets. The Italian stood in hopeless despair, wrung his hands and burst into tears.

The astonished newsboys at first laughed, and then, apparently touched by the poor fellow's grief, drew near and emptied their pockets into the cart.

Then they pitched in vigorously and helped the now encouraged man to gather up the remainder of the scattered fruit.

The apples and pears were soon back in the cart, with not one missing, and the Italian felt so thankful to the boys that he presented each one of them with a large apple. The boys laughed merrily this time, and soon disappeared in the crowd. The Italian continued his journey, with a beaming face and a much better opinion of the newsboys than he ever had before.

THE WAY A TROLLEY CAR IS RUN

THIS is to tell boys and girls how a trolley car is run and what is inside the mysterious box with the brass crank on top. We have seen the motorman move the crank handle a notch to start the car and then in an instant another notch—a little later another and another. If he wants his car to make its best time he quickly passes from the fifth to the sixth notch and then slowly again from notch to notch up to the last point, which is usually the ninth notch. But a good motorman runs his car on the fifth or the last notch, according to whether he wants half speed or full speed, and never lets the handle dwell on the other notches more than a few seconds. If there is some reason why he may not go full speed, he will go half speed. If he may not run at half speed he will give the car a start by using the second or third notch and then quickly shut off the power entirely, letting the car "coast" along by itself slowly until another impulse is needed. But you never see a good motorman run for any length of time with the controller on these intermediate notches. Why?

You will understand this better when you know what the controller is designed to do. Its function is to control the amount of electricity supplied to the two motors under the car so as to control the speed of the car itself. This it does by regulating the amount of electrical "pressure" applied to the motors. The greater the pressure applied to the motor the higher the speed.

The pressure in the trolley wire is

always about the same—500 volts, a volt being a measure of electrical pressure just as a pound is a measure of water pressure. Now, since the trolley has a definite constant pressure, and the pressure on the motor must be varied to change the speed, a way must be found to choke down the trolley wire pressure so as to bring only part of it to the motors, and this is what the controller is for.

In the controller is a row of "fingers" arranged on one side from top to bottom of the box. Attached to the motorman's crank-handle is a cylinder or "drum" with projections on it so arranged that when the motorman turns the handle, these projections come in contact with the fingers one after another in a certain definite order. But until he turns it there is a space between the fingers and the projections on the drum. A wire runs from the trolley pole to two of the fingers and carries to them the trolley pressure of 500 volts.

When the motorman turns his handle to the first notch, he moves the drum so that two projections on it touch these two fingers and, at the same time, another projection touches another finger of the row farther down. In other words, it bridges the space between this top pair of fingers and the other finger, and allows the electricity to pass from one to the other.

Then grandpa looks up from his paper and laughs. "That is one of the very times that used to bother me, John," said he, "and my teacher taught me to remember it by saying:

"Seven times nine are sixty-three.

Think of a squirrel climbing a tree!"

Then grandpa looks down at his paper again, and John brightened up wonderfully.

"What fun!" said he. "Now I know I can remember it."

And so he did. The very next day the teacher was putting an example in multiplication on the blackboard, and pretty soon she asked, just as if she did not know:

"Seven times nine—how many?"

Up popped John's eager hand. Miss Kearney smiled; she knew just what a hard time he had been having with his multiplication table.

"Can you tell me, John?" she asked.

"Yes" answered John, in quite a little glow of triumph:

"Seven times nine are sixty-three.

Think of a rabbit climbing a tree!"

How the scholars, big and little, did laugh!—Youth's Companion.

TRICK WITH A BOTTLE AND A NEWSPAPER

SPREAD flat upon a table the front page torn from a newspaper and place upon its center an empty bottle. Instead of placing the latter, as is usual, upon its bottom, stand or balance it upon its neck.

You now propose to your friends that they remove the newspaper without touching the bottle or causing it to fall over. Each one tries in vain to do this by pulling upon the paper, as invariably the bottle falls.

Now it is your turn and you, who know how, approach the paper and perform the apparently impossible feat with ease. To do this, you seize the edge of the newspaper with your left hand, and pulling gently, give a series of light taps upon the table-top with the fist of the right hand at the same time. At each tap your friends will see the paper, upon which you are always gently pulling, move slowly from beneath the neck of the bottle. If you give the taps in very rapid succession the paper will seem to slide from beneath continuously. The bottle remains upright and balanced upon its neck.

The explanation of the phenomenon is that at each tap the bottle makes a slight jump in the air, enough to liberate the newspaper momentarily, but not enough to upset the bottle.

The bottle used should be sufficiently large-mouthed to stand upside down easily. It should also be absolutely dry, for if the mouth sticks to the paper on account of any moisture the experiment will fail.—Exchange.

Seven Times Nine

The multiplication table bothered John. He had worked over it for five whole weeks, and was only as far as the "sevens."

"I don't b'lieve I'll ever learn the seven t'ms: 'spec'ly the seven t'ms nine. O dear!" He winked very hard as he said it.

Grandpa looked up from his paper and laughed. "That is one of the very times that used to bother me, John," said he, "and my teacher taught me to remember it by saying:

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OPPORTUNITIES IN AMERICA

BY way of illustrating the opportunities, enterprise and rapid advancement of industrious young men of America, a city merchant tells the story of the visit of an Englishman to a large wholesale house in Philadelphia. The English firm had been buying goods of the American house for years, and the traveling partner called to pay his respects.

He went into the office, asked for the manager, and when he was presented, said hesitatingly and apologetically:

"—ah—beg your pardon, but I should like to see your father, the manager of the concern."

When the young man smilingly assured him that he was the manager of the house, the Englishman was amazed. Such a thing could be hardly possible in his own country, and he could not understand how so young a man could be entrusted with a position of such importance.

Similar surprise and gratification were expressed by the correspondent of the London Times, who sent back from America a series of brilliant papers on local economic conditions. He contrasted, favorably to the republic, the opportunities afforded to young men in America with the limitations and handicaps of youth in Europe, and paid the highest compliment to the business energy and sagacity of young American manhood.

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A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from thorough to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and scientific. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alley, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts. Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Moral and patriotic development given to the need of each individual boy along the lines of moral development.

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MISS MARIE SELINGER Studios, 311 Boylston St., Boston. Experiments in the education of children in English, French, German, Latin, also in numbers in music. Lessons 50c. Apply between 9 and 12.

SCHOOL OF DANCING MR. A. J. SHEAPE has resumed teaching at Sheafe's Hall, Huntington Ave., Private and class instruction.

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THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests.

EDITED BY J. RUSSELL REED, 39 Rindge Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

A GREAT many collectors believe in collecting unused stamps to a large extent, but advanced collectors consider this a mistake. In the first place, an unused specimen is often a counterfeit and sold to the unsuspecting collector as genuine for a high price, whereas a used specimen is almost invariably genuine. Several countries have issued stamps which were never used for postage at all, but were sold to dealers, who in turn sold them to collectors. In nearly every instance the cancellation mark guarantees that the stamp was used for postage. A good copy of an unused stamp is usually worth more than the same stamp used, the reason for this being that there is a greater demand for unused stamps. It is only a question of time when all collectors will find the advantages to be gained by collecting used stamps and not until then will collectors thoroughly appreciate and enjoy philately.

BELGIUM COUPON STAMPS. Collectors who have Belgium stamps in their albums with the coupons on them have probably wondered what use the latter had. Since 1895 the government of Belgium has issued stamps with these coupons attached, the idea being that anybody who does not wish their mail to be delivered on Sunday has the

option of severing from the stamp it indicates the writer's wish to have it delivered on the Sabbath. This system was brought about as a result of Sabbath observance. The post-office authorities were going to abolish the Sunday delivery of mail, when certain people became opposed to the scheme, and so persistent were they that the officials decided upon a compromise by issuing the coupon stamps. It is a good plan to have some with and without the coupon in your album. Either way does not alter the value, but in time it may.

BRITISH COLUMBIAN STAMPS. British Columbia is a province of Canada on the western coast. South of it lies Vancouver Island. Before 1861 both colonies were separate governments, but had the same governor as head official. In 1861 a 2½-pence stamp was issued for the combined use of these two colonies. In 1863 Vancouver Island issued individual stamps of 5 and 10-cent values. The next year the two colonies were united as one government, under the name of British Columbia, and they issued a three-cent stamp of a new design. After two years a new issue was made necessary owing to the change in the currency from the English to American decimal system. The three-cent value was printed in six different colors, each color being surcharged with a value. This issue remained in use but two years when British Columbia adopted the confederation of Canada and has since used Canadian stamps. The British Columbian issue is scarce.

COLLECTORS who have Belgium stamps in their albums with the coupons on them have probably wondered what use the latter had. Since 1895 the government of Belgium has issued stamps with these coupons attached, the idea being that anybody who does not wish their mail to be delivered on Sunday has the

option of severing from the stamp it indicates the writer's wish to have it delivered on the Sabbath. This system was brought about as a result of Sabbath observance. The post-office authorities were going to abolish the Sunday delivery of mail, when certain people became opposed to the scheme, and so persistent were they that the officials decided upon a compromise by issuing the coupon stamps. It is a good plan to have some with and without the coupon in your album. Either way does not alter the value, but in time it may.</

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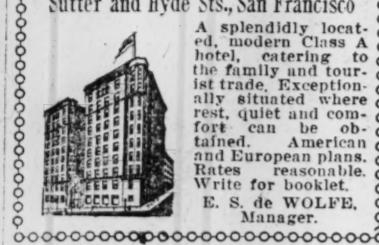
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THE HAMILTON Cream Whip, Egg Beater, Cake Whipper and Ice Cream Freezer

IN PINT, QUART AND 2-QUART SIZES, 35c, 60c, \$1.00

All working under one principle. Pressure and suction do the work, forcing the air into the material. After once using it you could not be induced to part with it. It will make you better frosting than you ever had in one sixth the time. It will whip a cake batter so thoroughly (everything at once except the flour), that at the same time aerate it, that it is not possible to have a heavy cake.

For Layer Cake, Angel Food Cake, Egg Beating, Icing, Whipped Cream, Floats, Custards, Egg Omelet, Mayonnaise Dressing, Ice Cream, Syllabub, Charlotte Russe, Cold Cream for Complexion, small family churn, in fact, anything that requires mixing, stirring, whipping or churning.

GEORGE G. VENESS MFG. CO., Inc.
153 MILK STREET, BOSTON

REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page Nineteen.)

of the property at the junction of Hamilton and Mt. Everett streets, consisting of 13,375 feet of land, taxed at 30 cents a foot, with a large frame house taxed for \$4500. The grantor is Marion E. Pike, and the purchaser George N. Douse, who will develop the three lots of land with high-grade apartment houses. R. P. Delano represented the seller and W. J. Fitzgerald the buyer.

MANY SALES THIS WEEK.

Henry W. Savage reports the lease made through his office for E. T. & C. E. Davis to the University Paper Box Company of the entire second floor of building numbered 155 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. The University Paper Box Company is a new corporation.

A lease has also been negotiated for C. E. Cotting et al, trustees, to Henry M. Mason, manufacturer, for a term of years, of the entire third floor of the building at 104 to 112 Broad street, Boston.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale for Richard D. Sill of Dedham of his property located at 2 Elmwood avenue, Dedham, consisting of a two-story house and stable, together with 24,000 square feet of land. Nira F. Sill gave title to Increase Summer Merrit of Dedham, who buys for a home.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of a farm property on Main street, Weymouth, Mass., consisting of eight acres of land, a nine-room house, large barn and poultry house. Theron L. Tirrell conveys to Lot Holmes.

Henry W. Savage reports the sale of the Belcher farm on Pine street, Holbrook, Mass., consisting of 17 acres of land, eight-room house and barn and the usual outbuildings. The purchaser is T. F. Carnig.

The Johnson farm, situated on Beaver street, Milford, Mass., consisting of 50 acres of land, seven-room house, barn and the usual outbuildings, has been sold. All horses, cows, poultry and farming tools were included in the sale. The purchaser is Paolo Givani.

Henry W. Savage has sold for Charles A. Eaton to F. W. Kilpatrick the property numbered 15 Lawrence road, Dorchester, consisting of 3735 square feet of land, together with a three-family frame house thereon, all assessed for \$7,200, \$6500 of which is on the building.

Henry W. Savage has sold for F. W. Kilpatrick a lot of land on Beale street, in Wollaston, Quincy, containing 31,879 square feet, together with a frame dwelling house. The house being new is not yet assessed and the land is part of a large tract assessed on valuation of 5 cents per foot. Charles A. Eaton is the purchaser.

OCEAN PIER FOR REVERE.

The channel of the daily flood of pleasure seekers will probably be diverted this summer on account of the building of an ocean pier at Revere. Boats will be run from it to a point on the Nahant shore where the bathing facilities and other pleasures are unexcelled. The fare on this new line will be 5 cents, meaning a 20-cent trip from Boston and back again.

The Ocean Pier Company has already begun work on the necessary preliminaries, and although there were legal difficulties in the way of acquiring a perfect title to the land, the deal finally went through the offices of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company and the ownership is guaranteed. Thus the land, the most important asset, is secure as regards the title.

The Ocean Pier Company will now proceed with all possible haste in the completion of the work and expects that the new line, with its low fare, will meet with great approval.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING.

Comparative statistics of building operations in New England for the year to Dec. 28 have been compiled as follows by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded 1910, \$155,786,000;

1909, \$163,573,000; 1908, \$111,514,000;

1907, \$129,316,000; 1906, \$123,990,000;

1905, \$106,016,000.

SHARON BUNGALOW SOLD.

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for Mrs. Ethel B. Hall her bungalow situated

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

AVOID INCONVENIENCE Ventilate Your Rooms... Have Fresh Air Without a Breeze Morse's Celebrated Window Ventilators



The sliding ends make it adjustable in an instant to any window from 22 to 29; 29 to 37 inches wide. \$1.00 each; 37 to 48 inches wide, \$2.00 each. Other sizes to order.

Finished in
Cherry, Natural, Golden
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Unsurpassed for use in schools, offices and public halls, as well as homes.

T. W. O'CONNOR CO.,

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INSURE

Clean, Bright Silver, Nickel and Glass With "Delight of the Home" SILVER SOAP

Brings out a beautiful lustre, is easily used, very economical. Dustless. Used for Years.

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Mention your dealer.
15c. per cake.

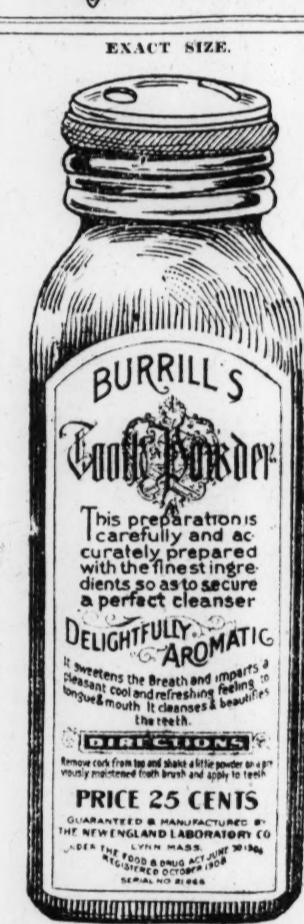
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EXACT SIZE.



SOLD EVERYWHERE

REFUSAL TO BID
ON LIGHTING DUE
TO SPECIFICATIONS

The Rising Sun Street Lighting Company, through P. J. Fitzgerald, its president and general manager, has written again to the superintendent of streets explaining why it refused to bid on the street lighting contract, the proposals for which were opened a week ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that "by clause 14 of the specifications the superintendent of streets has the power to compel the contractor at any time during 10 years to install any automatic device he may select, entirely at the contractor's expense, on all gas lamps in the city."

He also said that "the specifications relating to the purchase of lamps are so indefinite that the city would not be justified in accepting any bid thereunder."

All the pictures are admirable. "The Duel," which is owned by Mrs. B. P. Cheney, is handsome in drawing and painting, and in action it leaves nothing to be desired. The same is true of "The Quartet," owned by William A. Slater, and "The Suitor," owned by Mrs. Joshua Crane.

There is one little picture—evidently a portrait of some little golden-haired Back Bay girl—which is exquisite in refinement.

ATLANTIC FLEET
SAILS FOR HOME

CHERBOURG.—The four divisions of the American Atlantic fleet sailed today from the rendezvous of the Scilly islands for Guantanamo. The first division is made up of the Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan and North Dakota; the second of the Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina; the third of the Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, and Vermont and the fourth of the Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia.

U. S. RETIREMENT
DELEGATES NAMED
FOR CONVENTION

Branch 129, United States Civil Service Retirement Association, comprising the employees in the Boston postal district, held a meeting last evening and elected P. J. Hutchinson, W. F. Curley and T. F. Feeney delegates to the national convention to be held in Washington Jan. 21, and 22.

A bill will be introduced at the next session by Congressman Gillette, of Springfield providing for a contributory pension system. This bill will be opposed at the convention.

WILL USE MOTOR BOATS.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A number of the fish canning companies operating in the northern part of the province are considering replacing the old-time sailboats with the motor type, and to encourage this change they will supply gasoline to the fishermen free of charge.

THE LIFE OF
Mary Baker Eddy

By Sibyl Wilbur.

THIS well-known biography of Mrs. Eddy is now for purchase at reading rooms throughout the Field or direct from the publishers.

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the book, \$1.00.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PURE LINENS AT BARGAIN PRICES MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

RANGELEY—WINCHESTER

FOR SALE—Two new houses recently completed, which it would be well for those looking for a suburban home to examine.

One of 12 rooms, 3 baths, 7 fireplaces, direct and indirect steam heat, large terrace and piazzas with granolithic floors, oak floor, etc.; a very complete house; together with the desired amount of land.

Also 12 other houses of from 9 to 12 rooms each. Some of the finest and most central building lots in town.

WINCHESTER

FOR SALE—New 16-room, strictly up-to-date house; hot water heat, fireplace, combination coal and gas range, hardwood floors throughout, first floor finished in hardwoods, second floor in white with mahogany doors, 2 tiled baths, extensively wired and finished for electricity; over 14,000-foot lot. The best bargain in town.

SEWALL E. NEWMAN

KIMBALL BUILDING, 18 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

WE HAVE single houses, two-family and three-family houses in every section of Greater Boston, and we have some rare bargains on ~~out~~st, which we shall be glad to talk over with you.

We have house lots and vacant land near Boston, and we have some farms that are real bargains.

FIRE INSURANCE AND MORTGAGES.

CHARLES M. CONANT

OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON.

Phones: Main 4123—Cambridge 177.

A BUSINESS BLOCK
PAYING 10% NET
IN BOSTON
Cor. Norway and Falmouth Sts.
FOR SALE

BACK BAY HOUSES

FOR SALE

AND

TO LET.

J. D. K. WILLIS & CO.
50 STATE ST., BOSTON

George H. Cooper
Agricultural Bank Building.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

NEWTONVILLE

FOR SALE—An A-1 10-room house with about 9000 square feet of land, in very desirable neighborhood; best of repair; will be sold at a sacrifice in order to settle an estate.

Sewall E. Newman
KIMBALL BUILDING, 18 TREMONT ST.

Roofing and
Repairs on
Roofs

I have opportunities for profitable investments in Real Estate and ready cash for mortgages.

R. D. PERRY
Room 1131 Old South Bldg.,
BOSTON.

FREDERICK H. GOWING
ARCHITECT
18 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Concrete construction for large and small buildings a specialty.

FOR SALE—To close an estate, a desirable unimproved property on Franklin St., in South Boston. TORRANCE PARKER, Attorney, room 1124, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, 400-acre estate, 1,000,000 timber. See illustrated guide, postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY 294 Washington St., Boston.

STORES AND OFFICES

FOR RENT
Office on Huntington Ave.

Would do for doctor or dentist. Apply to MR. JONES, 177 Huntington Ave.

BUSINESS CHAMBERS
IDEAL, SPACIOUS CHAMBERS

For living and business rooms, also artist's studio, and two large garages, with fine private rooms. \$1500.00 per month. Convenient, rent reasonable. ALLEN HALL BLDG., 384 Boylston St.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET / BOSTON, MASS.
Furnished houses for the winter: convenient location; every room bright; furnace heat; open fireplace; electric lights, etc. Apply at THE COLONIAL INN, Concord, Mass.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

BROADWAY, 2085, 20th, 1004, at sub-broad and back part, large single, one suite; independent entrance; reference: GLOVER.

WEST 100th St., 200, New York City—bright, large front rooms, fully furnished and well heated.

Winthrop Houses For Sale
FLOYD & TUCKER
54 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON.

Farms throughout

Classified Real Estate

Telephone

Your advertisement to 4380 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

WINCHESTER

BUILT BY THE DAY

NEW HOUSE, ROOMS, ETC., MODERN CONVENiences, including elastic cement floors in halls, kitchen, and toilet rooms; instantaneous hot water heater; 6 minutes to depot; 1 to electric; 3000 sq. ft. land; price \$8500, \$1500 cash. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

LIVE IN ONE SIDE

AND RENT THE OTHER: small 2-family house, in good neighborhood, on high land; 7 rooms, bath, on one side; 6 rooms, bath, on other; furnace heat, gas lights; 3300 sq. ft. land; house now rented for \$402 per year; price \$4500, \$1500 cash. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

JUST COMPLETED

ONE OF MOST CONVENIENT AND ARTISTIC HOUSES ever offered for sale in this town; built by the day, no expense has been spared to make this a home suitable for the most fastidious: 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hot water heat, all electric, modern conveniences; 14,200 sq. ft. land; will be sold for cost of materials, \$25,000 cash. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

WEDGE-MERE.

9-ROOM HOUSE, having open plumbing, furnace heat, electric lights, coal range; 5200 sq. ft. land; price \$5000, 1/2 cash. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington St.

Edward T. Harrington Co., 4 Common St., Winchester

WHY PAY RENT!
OWN YOUR HOME

BUY THIS PRETTY HOME

Why pay rent when you can own an 8-room house, modern improvements, situated in Reading, convenient to church, school, and business; 10 rooms, bath, on one side; 6 rooms, bath, on other; 14,000-foot lot; near to electric; for \$2000; \$100 down, balance in monthly payments of \$25. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont Street, Boston.

FOR CAMBRIDGE
REAL ESTATE
APPLY TO
ARTHUR R. HENDERSON
HARVARD SQUARE
OVER P.O.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent
your property? See
McTIGUE, OAK SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

137,000 DOLLARS

TO LOAN ON 1ST and 2D MORTGAGES,
CITY OF SUBURBAN: low rates, quick
service, losses confidential; if you want
a mortgage, consult us; we specialize in 2d
mortgages.

ATWOOD, PATTEE & POTTER
27 School St., Boston. Tel. 715-716 Main.

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REALESTATE MORTGAGES</p

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Not Only
Seeking
Employment
But
Finding

It
Seems to be
the experience
of those who
advertise in
The
Monitor
Words like
these show
what a single
want ad
can do:

"I have
found the
place just to
my liking as
draftsman
through
advertising
in your
paper,
without any
expense on
my part."

—Writer's
Name
Furnished
on
Application

There
Would
Seem
to be slight
excuse for re-
mainning idle
with such an
offer open as
The Monitor
makes

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT wanted who has passed Massachusetts examination; \$20-\$30; week; 20 years of age. BOSTON Y. M. C. A. 6

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT wanted in corset shop. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 4

AUTOMOBILE BODY BUILDERS, experienced; wanted; only first-class men need apply. H. H. BOLES, Sup't, 1080 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900. 31

BUTLER wanted on automobile work; 20-35 hours. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024.

BLACKSMITH; Norwood; carriage and buggy; two shoes; \$20-\$30. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 3030.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted on machine and fixtures work; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

METAL PATTERN WORKERS wanted for one of the best shops in New England; \$20-\$30; week; 30 years; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

BOOKKEEPERS wanted, experienced. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, 35-40 years; \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, electric light company. BOSTON Y. M. C. A. 2 Ashburton pl. 6

BOOKKEEPER wanted, some experience; stamp for reply. NEW ENGLAND ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

BRASS ENGRAVER wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st.

BRASS MOLDERS (no trouble) wanted on green and dry sand; highest wages paid; stamp for reply. NEW ENGLAND ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH wanted; A1; \$2.75 day. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

CASE HANDBAG EXPERTS, experienced on automobile; green must be used on carbon and alloy steels; temperatures, proper exposures and heat treatments; state age, experience, references and wages expected. PONTON GEAR WORKS, No. 40, folk Downes, Mass. 4

CHANDELIER HANGERS wanted at once. CAMBRIDGE BRASS CO., 50 Southbury st., Boston. 4

CLERK wanted who will be willing to give time in Boston; where salary paid for tuition. Address, with references, HICKORY SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Copely st., Boston. 30

CLOCKMAKER wanted at once; competent and reliable; must have good references and complete outfit of tools. WM. BOND & SON, 4 Congress st., Boston. 4

CLOTH LINING CUTTER wanted on wear and tear. BOSTON Y. M. C. A. 2

COMPOSITOR wanted in open shop; \$15 week. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

COMPOSITOR (two-thirds) wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st.

COPPERSMITHS wanted on automobile work; 35c to 45c hour. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

DRAFTSMAN wanted; first-class; steady work; stamp for reply. NEW ENGLAND ENG. AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

DRILL PRESS HANDS wanted; 25c to 30c hour. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

ENGINEER wanted with gasfitter's license. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 30

ELECTRIC LINEMEN (12) wanted; \$3 day. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

ENGINEER wanted; steady work; steady employment given at good wages. PLATTNER, super. Electric Light & Power Works, North Attleboro, Mass. 2

FARMER, experienced, middle-aged single, steady work on fruit and poultry farm; steady work; stamp for reply. PARSONS MASON & HAMILIN CO., 162 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass. 2

FILERS wanted on automobile work; 25c to 30c hour. SECURITY CO., 322 Main st., room 33, Springfield, Mass. Phone 4024. 30

PRESSER wanted. ALERT MFG. CO., 283 Franklin st., Boston. 31

DRAFTSMAN wanted in the building and construction of mills and power plants; first-class wages to a good man; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, 904 Main st., Hartford, Conn. 31

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Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WE HAVE in our employ an elderly man who is no longer able to perform his present duties, which include the direction of subordinates; he would be a good man for caring for the furnace, etc. in his home. We have him to be reliable and of good habits and are desirous of securing a suitable position for him. WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (21) strictly temperate and of good position of any kind; willing, not afraid of work, references. HAROLD E. ROBERTS, care of Wells Memorial, Boston.

YOUNG MAN would like position in mind experienced in piping, electric wiring and millwright. JOHN GRANT, 4 Madison st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, handy with tools, would like position in electrical trade, willing to start with a moderate salary. GEORGE R. PAVLICK, 167 Dorchester st., South Boston.

YOUNG MAN desires employment of any kind; city position; strict temperate; M. A. HILLARD, HILLIER, care of Bockman, 101 Leverett st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, several years' practical business and sales training; position desired; Boston; references. MRS. V. C. BRENNAN, 444 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, references, would like to enter trust company or bank. FRANK F. PRESCOTT, 35 Bissell st., Quincy, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR and day worker would like work by day or hour; will go any distance; experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge 894-L.

ACCOMMODATOR desires employment by day or hour; general work. MRS. CLEIAN, 35 E. st., St. Boston.

ACCOMMODATOR—Swedish woman would like position to accommodate; as cook or maid; very good references. H. E. ANDERSON, 33 Fairmount st., bell 2, Boston.

ASSISTANT—Elderly lady would like position in a home where she could be of service; general work at home. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT, registered, trained, preferring permanent position; would like as companion or attendant; able to take care of house, sew and render; references. B. PFAFFHAUER, 48 Huntington ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER would like position; will take country board; capable; experienced; reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman; good references. Mrs. JEAN MITCHELL, 161 Vine st., Everett, Mass.

ATTENDANT would like a position in a home; would care for an elderly person; references. M. E. H. T. COOPER, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge 894-L.

ATTENDANT, registered, trained, preferring permanent position; would like as companion or attendant; able to take care of house, sew and render; references. B. PFAFFHAUER, 48 Huntington ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER would like position; will take country board; capable; experienced; reference. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

ATTENDANT POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman; good references. Mrs. MARY C. RICH, 37 Northampton st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced; desire employment at office clean, etc. MISS NELLIE CURRAN, 147 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass.

CLERK—Young lady desires position in small office; as general office clerk; not less than \$150 per month. MARGARET VALD, 283 Talbot p.c., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPANION—Lady qualified as companion, attendant, teacher of the French language; seeks position in refined home; references. M. E. H. T. COOPER, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

COMPANION—Wife of a cheerful, widow Boston, refers to \$800 per month. ELIZABETH FAIRCHILD SANDERSON, 20 Crescent st., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPOSITOR (22), \$12 week; 7 years' experience, mostly job and mathematical work. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

COOK AND SECOND MAID (sisters); wanted to work together; are experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK, capable, \$12 week; position in club or hotel; and set cooking house; mended. MARY A. HUGHES, 28 Shawmut ave., Boston.

COOK, English, Protestant; excellent cook; desires position; references; references; country or distance no objection. MISS SHEA, 8 Berkeley st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, Nova Scotia Protestant; desire situations; city or country; references. MISS SHEA, 8 Berkeley st., Boston.

COPY HOLDER, experienced, desires position. JENNIE L. BENSON, 8 Prospect ave., Woburn, Mass.

DAY WORKER would like to go out by day; general work; will take laundry home. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER desires employment. MARY E. C. CLEMENT, 17 Oak Square ave., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 798-3.

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DRESSMAKER desires employment; can cut and fit; experience; references. MRS. H. W. IRELAND, 54 Rockview st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

GENERAL MAID wants work in small family; can act as housekeeper. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Woman desires washing and cleaning by the hour; references. MRS. DUGIS, 196 9th st., South Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Protestant woman desires cleaning or washing by the hour, or washing to take home. MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 125 Marlboro st., Boston.

GIRL (19) wants situation morning work; can act as housekeeper; any similar position requiring part of day; references. ANNIE STUART, 34 Yarmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ASSISTANT. neat, capable, Protestant woman, middle-aged. Protestant, seeks position in refined home, country or suburbs. MISS MARTIN, Neumann Hill, Brighton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by a middle-aged woman, a situation as housekeeper, or any position of trust. MRS. JANE ALICE VANDER, 97 Reservoir st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Desires position in strictly private house, city or country; experience; maid or attendant; reference. MISS MARGARET JOHNSON, 146 W. Concord st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged Protestant woman desires position; capable, trustworthy; state wages. ADELIA M. ROBINSON, 24 Addison st., Gloucester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by a middle-aged woman, a situation as housekeeper, or any position of trust. MRS. JANE ALICE VANDER, 97 Reservoir st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Desires position in strictly private house, city or country; experience; maid or attendant; reference. MISS MARGARET JOHNSON, 146 W. Concord st., Boston.

SKIRT FINISHER—Wanted position by first-class experienced skirt finisher; references. J. P. MERRILL, 184 State st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, capable business woman; desires position; legal, banking, and insurance; \$150 per reference. MRS. MARY E. C. CLEMENT, 17 Oak Square ave., Brighton, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Desires position in strictly private house, city or country; experience; maid or attendant; reference. MISS MARGARET JOHNSON, 146 W. Concord st., Boston.

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Stocks Exceedingly Dull, Closing Featureless

SPECULATION IN SECURITIES OF SMALL VOLUME

Traders Not Disposed to Extend Commitments Over the Holidays and Fluctuations Without Significance.

BOSTON STOCKS OFF

There was no disposition on the part of traders to celebrate the going out of the old year by hilarious speculation today. There was neither buying nor selling of any great extent. In fact it was another dull session. The opening was characterless and price movements were without significance during the first sales.

Wall street is pessimistic, but this is due to the small volume of business and consequently small commissions rather than to any untoward fundamental conditions or pending trouble. But prices have held fairly steady notwithstanding the blue tinge of the "street." There was some yielding of quotations, but the bears as well as the bulls are extremely conservative.

The Boston market was slightly lower at the opening. Business was very quiet.

A few specialties showed changes of a point or more but the market leaders fluctuated within a small fractional range. Western Maryland opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at $49\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 49 and then advanced a good fraction above 50 . Car & Foundry which displayed considerable strength yesterday was fractionally higher today around $50\frac{1}{2}$ but very little changed hands.

Calumet & Arizona on the local exchange was off a point at $47\frac{1}{2}$. Adventure opened $\frac{1}{2}$ lower at $6\frac{1}{2}$ and held around that figure. La Salle was off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 6 . Edison Electric was a strong feature. It opened up a point at 287 , moved up 2 points more and then dropped a point.

LONDON—Attendance on the stock exchange was extremely light and the trading was of the regular anti-holiday character. Price adjustments accounted for a certain amount of irregularity. Covering caused a firmer tone in consols.

American railway shares at the outset moved upward, but reacted toward the end. A buying demand for Canadian Pacific was in evidence at the finish.

Home rails and mining issues were irregular. Weakness developed in portuguese securities. De Beers left off $1\frac{1}{2}$ lower at $17\frac{1}{2}$.

Continental bourses closed for the year quiet.

CAPITAL DISPUTE HALTS BUSINESS

GUTHRIE, Okla. — While all state offices are open, no official business is transacted. The same condition obtains at Oklahoma City, and as a result state business is at a standstill.

The supreme court has recognized Oklahoma City as de facto capital by refusing to receive suits for filing in the office of the clerk of the court here. State Auditor Trapp has stated that he will not move the record from his office in this city.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—At a meeting of the citizens committee yesterday it was decided to utilize an old school building as temporary capitol.

PLAN \$1,500,000 DAM. FORT COLLINS, Colo.—A preliminary map of the Poudre No. 2 reservoir has been filed with the county recorder. The specifications call for an expenditure of \$1,500,000 and a dam will be constructed across the Poudre canon, which will impound nearly 5,000,000,000 cubic feet of water.

MILL AND HOLDINGS SOLD.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The George Fair mill and timber holdings at Axford have been bought by the Pine Creek Timber Company of this city. There is about 6,000,000 feet of timber on the land included in the deal, and the mill has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair, not so cold tonight; variable winds, mostly south; fair and warmer; to break southwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicted weather today as follows for New England, which probably followed by snow flurries in north-west portion; rising temperature.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

11 a. m., 11/12 noon, 11-12.

Average temperature yesterday, 31-11-12.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 48 St. Louis 36 Nantucket 48 Chicago 34 New York 42 St. Paul 18 Washington 70 Boston 42 New Orleans 50 Kansas City 36 San Francisco 56 Portland, Ore. 42

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises 7:14 Moon sets 5:06 p. m. Sun sets 4:23 High water 11:30 a. m. Length of day 9:08

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.

Sun rises 7:14 Moon sets 6:10 p. m. Sun sets 4:23 High water 12:30 p. m. Length of day 9:00

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open. High. Low. Last. Sale.

Allis-Chalmers pl. 29 29 29 29

Amalgamated 62 63 61 61

Am Can. 8 9 8 8

Am Can. pl. 77 77 77 77

Am Car Foundry 50 50 50 50

Am Car Foun pl. 114 114 114 114

Am Locomotive 38 38 38 38

Am Smelting 73 73 73 73

Am Tel. & Tel. 140 140 140 140

Am Woolen 31 31 31 31

Am Woolen pl. 91 91 91 91

Anacoma 38 38 38 38

Atchison 101 101 100 101

Atchison pl. 100 100 100 100

At Coast Line 117 117 117 117

Balt & Ohio 105 105 105 105

Batopilas 2 2 2 2

Bethlehem Steel pl. 59 59 59 59

Brooklyn Transit 75 75 75 75

Canadian Pacific 195 195 195 195

Central Leather 31 31 31 31

Che & Ohio 80 80 80 80

Col Fuel 31 31 31 31

Consolidated Gas 135 135 135 135

Del & Hudson 165 165 165 165

Erie 1st pl. 45 45 45 45

Goldfield Con. 8 8 7 7

Gt Northern Ore 56 56 56 56

Gt Northern pl. 123 123 123 123

Int Paper 12 12 12 12

Int Paper pl. 55 55 55 55

Kansas & Texas 32 32 31 31

Lehigh Valley 175 175 175 175

Min St L 28 28 28 28

Minn Cons Co. 18 18 18 18

Missouri Pacific 115 115 115 115

N R of Mex 2d pl. 34 34 34 34

N Y Central 111 111 111 111

Pacific & T 43 43 43 43

Pennsylvania 128 128 128 128

Pittsburg Coal pl. 68 68 68 68

Pressed Steel Car. 30 30 30 30

Pt St Spring pl. 91 91 91 91

Redding 150 150 150 150

Rock Island 29 29 29 29

Southern Pacific 116 116 116 116

Southern Ry pl. 62 62 62 62

S S & F 2d pl. 38 38 38 38

S L Southwest pl. 58 58 58 58

Tennessee Copper 34 34 34 34

Texas Company 134 134 134 134

Third Avenue 10 10 10 10

Toledo, St L & W pf. 52 52 52 52

Union Pacific 170 170 170 170

United Ry Inv Co. 31 31 31 31

Un Ry Inv Co pf. 60 60 60 60

Utah Copper 44 44 44 44

U S Steel 72 72 72 72

U S Steel pf. 116 116 116 116

Western Maryland 49 49 49 49

Western Union 72 72 72 72

W L & E 1st pf. 12 12 12 12

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

Open. High. Low. Last.

Atchison gen 4s 101 100 99 99

Baltimore & Ohio 4s 9 9 9 9

Interboro Met 4 1/2s 79 74 79 79

Japan 4 1/2s (new) 95 95 95 95

Kansas & Texas 4s 97 97 97 97

N Y City 4s 1958 99 99 99 99

N Y City 4s 1959 99 99 99 99

N Y N H & H 3 1/2s 101 101 101 101

N Y N H & H 6s 132 132 132 132

Reading gen 4s 98 93 93 98

Rock Island 4s 73 73 73 73

Southern Ry 4s 75 74 75 75

Union Pacific 4s 103 103 103 103

U S steel 2s 103 103 103 103

West Shore 4s 101 101 101 101

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid. Ask'd.

2s registered 100 101 1/2

do coupon 100 101 1/2

3s registered 102 102 1/2

4s registered 115 116 1/2

Panama 2s 100 100 1/2

Panama 1938s 100 100 1/2

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON & MAINE.

November 8,785,327

Operating expenses 2,750,829

Net oper. revenue 1,034,498

Outside oper. net 6,306

Total net revenue 1,840,994

Less taxes 1,634,543

Operating income 834,291

From July 1 to Nov. 30 1,000,219

Total oper. revenue 20,000,219

Operating expenses 14,760,165

Net oper. revenue 5,737,054

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

Produce Markets

PROVISIONS

Four fishing schooners tied up at Tarmouth, N. S., 25,000 feet piling for wharf today with catches as follows: DeLong, Seaman & Co.

Sailed.

Str Cambrian (Br), London; Guiana (Br), New York (to leave); A W Perry (Br), Halifax, N. S.; City of Macon, Savannah; Grecian, Philadelphia; Ontario, Norfolk; James S Whitney, New York; towng Covington, towg by Pottsville, New York.

A slight advance over the prices of Friday prevailed at T wharf today when dealers paid per hundredweight for steak cod, \$7.25; market cod, \$4.25; halibut, \$5; pollock, \$4.75; large hake, \$6; medium hake, \$4.25.

The small fishing schooner Gracie Freeman of Gloucester, which ran ashore on the spot, about half a mile north of the Great Brewster, is today at T wharf, apparently undamaged. The Stony beach lifesavers got the schooner afloat Friday.

Steamship Dongola from Buenos Aires is scheduled to arrive in port Sunday, while the Indrick from Calcutta is due Monday.

Recent steamer arrivals report a number of derelicts floating in the course of European steamers bound for this port and New York. Captain Girtler of the Italian steamer Delphine sighted one in lat. 41.47 north, long. 69.02 west, and another in lat. 41.42 north, long. 69.16 west. Captain Wise of the British steamer Indra said that he passed a stern section of a large schooner about 300 miles east of Boston light.

Included in the large cargo which left port today in the Leyland liner Cambrian, bound for London, was 24,000 bushels of wheat, 17,000 bushels of corn, 800 tons of flour, 600 head of cattle, 400 tons of hay, 300 tons of provisions and a large amount of miscellaneous freight.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Ocean (Nor), Olsen, Louisburg, C. B., 6550 tons coal for J E Harlow, ST JOHN, V. B., Dec 28—Arrd, sch Stella Maud, Boston.

ADEN, Dec 29—Arrd, str Indrapura, Shanghai, Foochow, Keelung, Hong Kong and Singapore for Boston and New York.

SAVANNAH, Dec 29—Sld, str Nacoochee, Boston.

PORTLAND, Dec 30—Supposed sailed str Belfast, Winterport for Boston; str calvin Austin, from St John, N. B. via Eastport, Boston.

CAPE HENRY, Dec 29—Psd out, sch Harwood Palmer, Norfolk for Boston; 30 psd in, str Kershaw, Boston for New York, Norfolk and Baltimore; psd out, str Melrose, Baltimore for Boston.

ENGLISH CAPITAL APPLICATIONS

THE FREIGHT CAR MOVEMENT

NEW YORK—The fortnightly bulletin of American Railway Association states that on Dec. 21 the net surplus of idle cars on the lines of the United States and Canada stood at 51,413, compared with 44,014 two weeks before. The difference is 7399, or 16.8 per cent. The number of idle cars on the gross surplus was 62,118, compared with 53,915, while the shortage decrease was comparatively small, the total standing at 10,705, against 11,901 a fortnight ago.

In the two weeks ended Dec. 21, the car surplus had been increased from 10,781 to 17,649, while the box car surplus decreased from 16,795 to 16,453.

While the gain in cars shown in the latest report is not so sharp as the increase reported two weeks ago, the gains were general throughout the country. The car surplus in the Northwest increased to figures of early fall before the heavy crop movement began. In the East there was a large demand for box cars, but the total number of available carriers of all kinds increased.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.

Interest and dividend disbursements payable in January as figured by Frank A. Ruggles total as follows:

Interest bonds, \$1,625,410.00. City and United States bds, \$1,613,521. Miscellaneous bonds, \$3,101,573. Railroad dividends, \$6,585,680. Manufacturing dividends, \$1,858,900. Total Jan. 1, 1910, \$34,915,231.

July 1, 1910, \$3,319,190. Aug. 1, 1910, \$4,221,134. Sept. 1, 1910, \$20,717,151. Oct. 1, 1910, \$1,474,773.

The city of Boston pays over \$1,000,000. The state of Massachusetts interest payments are very heavy, over \$1,000,000, and the American Telephone & Telegraph disburses over \$5,000,000.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money sold between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

Exchanges and balances for day, month, and year compared with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1909 as follows:

Saturday, 1910, 1909. Exchanges, \$32,584,951. Balances, 1,707,766. Month, 711,030,562. Total, 29,942,292. Year, Exchanges, \$8,290,320,162. Balances, 509,011,873. United States government bonds held at the clearing house of \$15,273.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA—American Ry, 42, Cambria Steel 42½, Electric Co Am 11%, Gen Asphalt pf 79%, Lehigh Nav. tru 93%, Lehigh Valley 87 11-16, Pennsylvania Steel 60, Pennsylvania Steel pf 104, Philadelphia Company 51, Philadelphia Co pf 43, Philadelphia Elect 16%, Philadelphia Rapid T 18%, Philadelphia Tract 84, Union Tract 43%, United Gas Imp 85%.

NEW BOYS' SCHOOL HEAD.

Trustees of the industrial school for boys at Shirley have appointed George P. Campbell of Cambridge to be superintendent of that institution. He will assume his duties tomorrow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA—The export lumber trade

Newfoundland for 1910 increased

about \$100,000.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sellings from New York

St. Louis, for Southampton

*Celtic for Liverpool

*Empress of Ireland for Bremen

Ryndam, for Rotterdam

*Kroonland, for Liverpool

Dover, for Antwerp

*Laura for Mediterranean ports

*La Lorraine, for Havre

Campardillo, for Rotterdam

*Cincinatti for Hamburg

*Copenhagen for Mediterranean ports

Genoa, for Mediterranean ports

Minneapolis, for London

*Carmania, for Mediterranean ports

*Beira for Mediterranean ports

*Oceanic, for Southampton

Furness, for Glasgow

Kirk, for Rotterdam

*Empress of Ireland for Mediterranean ports

*Oceania, for Mediterranean ports

*Cedric, for Mediterranean ports

*Lapland, for New York

Menominee, for Boston

*Manitou, for New York

*Niagara, for New York

Ryndam, for New York

*Salings from Antwerp

Gothland, for New York

Lapland, for New York

Menominee, for Boston

*Kroonland, for New York

*Manitou, for Boston

*Finland, for New York

*Salings from Rotterdam

Potsdam, for New York

New Amsterdam, for New York

Statendam, for New York

Ryndam, for New York

*Salings from Flume

Carpathia, for New York

Pannonia, for New York

Carmania, for New York

Salings from Genoa

Duc d'Aosta, for New York

Clarendon, for New York

Regina, for New York

Oceania, for New York

Koenig Albert, for New York

Verona, for New York

*Empress of Ireland for New York

Duca Di Genova, for New York

Chelmsford, for New York

Berlin, for New York

*Salings from Trieste

Carpathia, for New York

Empress of Ireland for New York

Manitou, for Antwerp

Ancons, for Mediterranean ports

*Hawford, for Hamburg

Minneapolis, for London

*Salings from Copenhagen

Oscar II, for New York

C. F. Tietgen, for New York

Hellig Olav, for New York

Salings from Portland

Canada, for Liverpool

*Dominion, for Liverpool

Sailings from Halifax

*Friesland, for Liverpool

Manitou, for Antwerp

Ancons, for Mediterranean ports

*Hawford, for Hamburg

Minneapolis, for London

*Salings from Copenhagen

Westbound

Sellings from Philadelphia

*Friesland, for Liverpool

Manitou, for Antwerp

Ancons, for Mediterranean ports

*Hawford, for Hamburg

Minneapolis, for London

*Salings from Copenhagen

Westbound

Sellings from Halifax

*Friesland, for Liverpool

Manitou, for Antwerp

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Manitou, for Antwerp

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PRESS BELIEVES POWERS HAVE ENTERED INTO AGREEMENT

Recent Declarations of German Chancellor Lead to the Opinion That England, Russia, France and Austria Were Consulted Previous to Issue of Statement.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—There is a decided disposition on the part of many to believe that the declaration respecting the relations of Germany with England and Russia, as read by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, was preconcerted with the English and Russian governments. The *Kreuz Zeitung* is of the opinion that the acquiescence of the Vienna cabinet was also obtained. The statement made by the chancellor that neither the German nor the Russian government would join any combination of powers which might be directed aggressively against the other is, it says, of such great importance, not only to Russia but to Austria, that it could not have been uttered had not an agreement been entered into previously on the subject of the oriental policy of the two empires, by virtue of which there could be no possibility of a recurrence of such serious complications in the Balkans as those which interrupted political relations during M. Izvolsky's tenure of office.

In the opinion of this conservative newspaper, the Russian government made sure of the acquiescence of the French cabinet before it consented to the formulation of the Russo-German relations proclaimed by the German chancellor. The main importance of this formulation, continues the paper, lies in the fact that not only have Germany and Russia once again publicly avowed their intention of pursuing a policy of mutual peace and friendship, but that a way has been opened up at last by these two powers and their respective allies that may lead to a friendly understanding in the future.

PARIS.—The French view of the new Russo-German rapprochement seems to be that it is impolitic on reflection to hint that it betokens any weakening of the bonds of the Franco-Russian alliance, which is the keystone of French foreign policy. It is pointed out that the alliance of France and Russia is necessary to the European equilibrium, and that nofeat of diplomacy can ever identify the interests of Austria and Russia in the far east. It took all Bismarck's genius to make and maintain for a few years the alliance of the three empires, and events proved its artificiality. It is urged that if Russia favors the junction of the Persian system with the Bagdad railway France has no reason to object, but should welcome any arrangement likely to prevent Persia becoming a source of international dispute.

VIENNA.—The *Fremdenblatt* applauds

BELGIAN QUEEN IS IN SYMPATHY WITH SOCIALISTS

(Special to The Monitor.) BRUSSELS.—At the opening of Parliament by the King of the Belgians, a socialist demonstration occurred which it naturally might have been supposed would have annoyed the Queen of the Belgians who accompanied her husband. But according to the *Munich Post* the Queen declared that her sympathies were on the side of the socialists. She is reported to have said:

"I understand the socialists and I sympathize with them. The working classes want something that they have not got, and therefore they shout for it. Most people shout for the things they want, and why should not the socialists follow the same course. I sympathize heartily with the socialists' efforts to improve the conditions of life and labor of the people, and I am doing my best to teach my children to have and to hold similar opinions."

NATAL KEEPS UP HIGH STANDARD, SAYS R. C. RUSSELL

LONDON.—Speaking at a banquet given in honor of Mr. Greenacre, ex-mayor of Durban, by Natalians in London, R. C. Russell said that they had recently passed through great changes in South Africa, but they could not change the characteristics of Natal, its high standard of enterprise and activity, and its genius for business, which had been the just boast of their colonists. They had only to look at the Durban of today to realize the increase that was taking place all round in exports, imports and revenue. "We South Africans have made great sacrifices for the empire," said the speaker. "We have given up much that is dear to us for the common weal, but out of tribulation has come rejoicing, which has culminated so fittingly and gloriously in the visit of the Duke of Connaught. I think the night is far spent in South Africa, and the day of ever-growing prosperity and reconciliation is at hand."

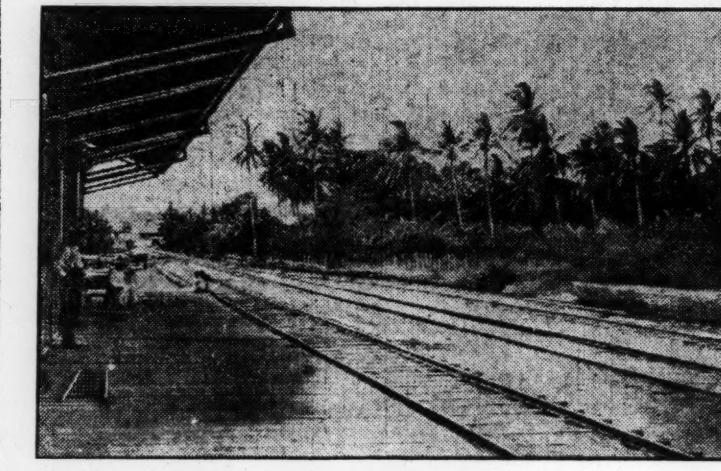
SECOND U. S. DIVISION SAILS. PORTLAND, Eng.—The second division sailed on Friday to join the other battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet in the English Channel. The ships passed through lines formed by vessels of the British home fleet. The American bands played the national anthem, the British musicians responding with "Auld Lang Syne."

TEHUANTEPEC LINE IS VITAL FACTOR

Forms Integral Part of Mexican Railway System and Competes With All-Rail Routes Over Continent

OUTLET FOR GRAINS

TEHUANTEPEC, State of Oaxaca, Mex.—Whether the National Tehuantepec railway is to constitute a formidable rival to the Panama canal when the latter is completed, it is evident that it is able to carry freight at rates that enable it to compete advantageously with the all-rail routes across the continent as an avenue of outlet for the



(Photos copyrighted by Waite, Mexico City.)

SCENERY ALONG TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY. View at the Tehuantepec station on the Mexican isthmian route, which line seems destined to prove an important factor in the freight and passenger traffic developments between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Above is a view of the Puerto Mexico wharves, showing some facilities for handling cargo.

grains of the American and Canadian contract that the Mexican government Northwest. That the line is one of the vital factors of the Mexican system of national railroads is evident from the

move being occasioned by the extent to which traffic was developed by this rail route across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

At both Salina Cruz, the Pacific terminus of the road, and at Puerto Mexico, the Atlantic terminal at Coatzacoalcos, on the Atlantic side, the most modern facilities for facilitating and expediting the handling of cargo are in use. There are upwards of 15 steamship companies connecting with the railroad, which constitutes the single land link which dominates the situation in the otherwise all-water-haul from the Orient as well as the Pacific coast of North and South America, to Europe. It will not be exclusively a freight road, but the route is expected to be a popular passenger one, as has been shown by the policy of one American line of steamships, which holds concession from the Mexican government entitling it to the privileges of this route, in putting on a passenger-carrying steamer.

The Japanese have not been the last to perceive the advantages of this short cut between the oceans, two of their leading steamship companies having engaged in active negotiations with the Mexican railroad administration for the purpose of availing themselves of the trade privileges of this notable route.

That Mr. Sopwith's recent performance in crossing the channel in an endeavor to win the De Forest prize is a most creditable one can be readily understood when it is remembered that his career as an aviator commenced only two months previous to his cross-channel flight, and it is noteworthy that he is the first to cross the channel on an all-British aeroplane.

Starting from the Royal Aero Club's grounds at Eastchurch, in the Isle of Sheppey, in his Howard Wright biplane fitted with a 60 horsepower E. N. V. engine, Mr. Sopwith rose to a height of 500 feet and passed over Dover in half an hour. Keeping at a height of 1100 feet the aviator made for France at a speed of 60 miles an hour, making the French coast about three miles west of Cape Grisne in another 22 minutes. Owing to his compass not working, and the sun, by which he was compelled to steer, becoming overclouded, Mr. Sopwith's intention of making for Chalons, near Paris, was thwarted. He had no means of judging the direction in which he was flying, and, as was afterward proved, keeping to the northeast, he after a while sighted the Ardennes, and flying over them encountered heavy gusts of wind. Atmospheric conditions becoming

NOTES FROM BERLIN

German general talks on foreign relations.

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—General von Liebert, the retired officer and eminent politician, has just delivered an address before the Pan-German Association. His subject was Germany's policy and foreign commerce, which, as former governor-general of German East Africa, he may be supposed to know something about. When, however, the speaker likened Germany to an "overheated boiler, which is certain to explode if some ventilator or other is not soon opened," he could not well be taken seriously. The prospect of a war he declared, could be fraught with no fears for Germany, and he then proceeded to discuss her relations with other powers. General Liebert was not optimistic regarding the friendship of Italy, whose leanings were in the direction of France. The French nation as a whole did not, unfortunately, return the sympathy the Germans felt for it, but there was nothing to fear from a military point of view, while as to Russia, the recent Potsdam meeting had set all doubts at rest. Concerning England, the general regretted her distrust of Germany's commercial policy, and he spoke at length upon the armament question. What decided the power of a fleet, he said, was not the number but the type of ship, and Germany was fairly even with England in the number of dreadnaughts, while she was superior in the quality of her guns. The speaker referred with pleasure to the cordial relations between Germany and the United States, and declared there was nothing left to be desired in the relations of the fatherland with Japan, Argentina and Brazil.

The reason for the racial feeling during the elections was produced, said Sir Richard, by the language question in education. "Wherever in South Africa you touch the language question you stir up the racial feeling, for in the words of ex-President Steyn 'the equality of language was not a mere sentiment but was the symbol of the equality of the race.' Dr. Jameson has admitted on several occasions that it was this statement which induced him and others to agree to that provision of the constitution by which both the English and the Dutch tongues were to be treated as official languages and equal in all respects."

As to the material progress of South Africa, Sir Richard specially remarked on the growing development of the agricultural industry in each of the four provinces. "Every one I met in South Africa, competent to express an opinion, was sanguine that there was a great future for agriculture in that country, and I was astonished to find how many young men who had done well at school or college are now going in for farming because they look upon it as one of the most profitable and attractive pursuits in which the best intelligence in South Africa could be engaged."

VIENNA POLICE PLACE BAN ON LONG HATPINS

(Special to The Monitor.) BERLIN.—The police authorities at Vienna have followed the example set them by the Berlin chief of police and have issued a polite appeal to ladies to change the dangerous custom of wearing hatpins, protruding beyond the brim of the hat. Either the pins must be shortened, says the appeal, or they must be provided with a sheath protecting the point. Should the request prove unavailing, stronger measures will be adopted, adds the Vienna police.

SOCIALIST PARTY OPPOSE NEW BILL

(Special to The Monitor.) ROME.—Sig. Luzzatti is trying to introduce a new electoral law combining the extension of suffrage with compulsory voting. This bill is meeting with great opposition from the Socialist party on the score that the obligatory clauses threaten the liberty of

WIRELESS MESSAGES ARE SENT FROM AEROPLANE

M. Farman Succeeds in Transmitting Information a Distance of Six and a Quarter Miles—M. Pecquet Makes Aviation Record for India at Allahabad.

(Special to The Monitor.)

PARIS.—M. Maurice Farman has carried out some experiments with a wireless installation fitted on his aeroplane, and was able to transmit messages over a distance of 6 1/4 miles. M. Farman is confident that he will be able to establish communication at over 60 miles distance.

ALLAHABAD.—M. Pecquet has established an aviation record for India. Performing a trial flight on a Sommer biplane at the Allahabad exhibition, he crossed the Ganges and the Jumna, and rounded the fort at a height of 600 feet.

CALCUTTA.—M. Tyck, who has come to India with Baron de Caters in order to inaugurate meetings, has made an experimental flight at the Tolly gun grounds, on a Bleriot monoplane. The altitude reached was 1200 feet. Gen. Sir O'M. Creagh, commander-in-chief, and a few spectators were present.

Arrangements have been made for a public meeting to take place at the end of the year.

LONDON.—It is interesting to note in the trades section of Kelly's Postoffice Directory for 1911, the aviation entries showing the development of that sport in England: Aeroplane manufacturers 18, aeroplane fabric makers 6, aeroplane engine makers 3, aeroplane propeller maker 1, aeroplane shed builder 1, aeroplane timber and sheds 1.

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CHINESE TABLET TO U. S. VISITORS

AMOY, China.—An inscription commemorating the visit of the American business men representing chambers of commerce in the cities of the Pacific coast, in October, 1910, has been placed on a stone of Nanputo temple, where only events considered of great historical importance are recorded.

But three similar inscriptions have been made concerning international events, these being the visit of Prince Henry of Pussia and the German fleet in 1898, the visit of the American battleship fleet in 1908 and the presentation of a loving cup by the American warships to the Chinese navy in the present year.

In the meantime an attempt will be made to induce those who have not entered into the new agreement to reconsider their decision.

The principal outsiders have agreed not to sell at the standard prices fixed by the agreement, but will not be bound as to the output.

GERMANS ORGANIZE EXPORT TRADE OF FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

(Special to The Monitor.)

BERLIN.—It is announced that an agreement has been come to by some of the principal machinery makers in Germany, the special object being the organization of the far eastern export trade. The new combination includes 20 firms, among them being the Bamag Company; Seck Brothers, Dresden, mill builders; the Saxony Machine Works, formerly Richard Hauptmann; Ernst Schiess & Co., Dusseldorf; Unruh & Liebig, and the Reemcke Machine Tool Company, Chemnitz; all of these being companies of great importance.

A central commercial-technical office is being opened at Shanghai, and will begin actual business on Jan. 1. With a view to forming a screw syndicate, a meeting attended by practically all the screw manufacturers has just been held at Cologne. A provisional agreement was arrived at, which, unless confirmed later, will expire on Jan. 31.

In the meantime an attempt will be

made to induce those who have not entered into the new agreement to reconsider their decision.

The principal outsiders have agreed not to sell at the standard prices fixed by the agreement, but will not be bound as to the output.

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Kronprinz Wilhelm Jan. 17

Prinz F. Wilhelm Jan. 31

Kronprinz Wilhelm Feb. 14

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Friedrich der Grosse (Saturday) Jan. 14

Rhein (Tuesday) Feb. 1

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THE HOME FORUM

Japanese Flower Artists

One school in existence for thirteen centuries.

IN NO other country but Japan is the art of flower arrangement taught as a special accomplishment by trained masters and according to fixed rules established by the various schools. There have been different authorities on the mode to be followed in this important decoration in a Japanese household, but none has displaced the original school, which had its inception in a family named Ono, generally known as Ikenobo, in the seventh century.

Prince Shotoku was really the one with whom the idea originated. He instructed Ono-no Imoko, the minister of state, to formulate a set of rules for flower arrangement. Imoko was a man of learning and culture and had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, having twice made a voyage to China. He took for his model Mt. Sumi, India, associated with the Horai islands of Sofuku, and from

How to Select a Private Secretary

Governor Pothier of Rhode Island says he selected his secretary without knowing anything much about him and largely on his face value. He said the young man applied to him for the position and did not have any specially strong backing. "I just looked at him, and his eyes looked good and he looked alive, so I made him my secretary right there without considering any other applicants."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Reading Men

All of the students together drew all for use outside the Yale library a total of 23,826 volumes. Call it an even 24,000 and we have 600 books a week drawn out, or 100 a day, by say 3000 students. One way of looking at it is that each day 2000 boys do not go to the library for a book and 100 do go there for that purpose. It may be added, that if anything like one boy in 30 draws regularly from the Yale library, then that valuable branch of the university is doing more work than formerly.—Hartford Courant.

Never anger made good guard for itself.—Shakespeare.

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these developed what is known as the rikka, or upright grouping of flowers, so much admired at the present time, and of which through 43 generations of this notable family of artists the same essential elements have been preserved, and one might almost say revered. His influence became widespread, and successors in his family from generation to generation have been proud to continue in the pursuit of flower arrangement. Imoko was a man of learning and culture and had enjoyed the advantage of foreign travel, having twice made a voyage to China. He took for his model Mt. Sumi, India, associated with the Horai islands of Sofuku, and from

the one that runs along the coast from Rapallo, nine miles or so away.

The mountains border it in an unbroken wall until one approaches Portofino, where they mount up into a great promontory stretching into the sea, and the road stops, baffled. At the end is Portofino in a cup-like bay, round which the mountain rises save for the opening into the harbor. There is a gap, too, where the sun shines in at evening and floods the little town with golden light when the pine-covered rocks are somber in the shadow.

Portofino is a cheerful place for all its solitude. It is as if the town had turned its back upon the mainland, and looked toward the sea for its communication with the world. All the life of the place concentrates upon the harbor, every house faces it; the few villas overhang it; the men ply their trades upon the quay, carpentering or shoemaking or sailstitching. Some of the houses are supported on arches which form an arcade by the water; others rise sheer from the water's edge, with balconies and roof-gardens from which their inhabitants may view the busy scenes below. Even the square is an extension of the quay, and the cafes with their little tables are set round the harbor as if in expectancy of customers from the sea. Their chief traffic comes across the water; and sunbrowned men and women stand at the doors, looking out, as inland innkeepers might look for travelers along the high road.

There is a cathedral at the top of the square, a stone's throw from the waves; there are no roads to it from the mountain, but then it was not built for landmen; it is the cathedral of the mariners and fisherfolk and peasantry who travel up and down in the tide of traffic that goes through the gulf of Genoa.

If we row out past the wooded point, against whose cliffs breakers dash in a whirl of spume, we look back on a multitude of mountains; the further we go more crests appear behind the lower ranges, at the foot of which the narrow seaboard lies. Their slopes are clothed with shadow, although the sun is still bright on the waves. Only Portofino gleams out like a flashing jewel, a nest of white and pink and yellow houses, circled by the pine-clad rocks and olive woods that cover the steep ascent behind.

Far across the sea, upon the skyline, we turn to see the pale Carrara hills; the clouds are crouching low behind the horizon and there is nothing to disturb their infinite serenity. They are full of color, but it is hushed and pale, elusive as that which gleams in mother of pearl; scarcely color, rather a glow of light and mist against the blue. Later still, we look again and find gray clouds have risen, through which the setting sun rays stream, shedding a rosy light on the far hills. The sails of a fishing fleet stand out against the horizon and the sun strikes red on them. They seem mere points of light, fading away into a distant world.

The view of all views is attained from the topmost heights of the promontory, however. When the long coast road has been traversed, and the still longer journey between the mountain ridges made, a new road curves up the back of the mountain, ascending higher and higher, and further out from the mainland, simultaneously. As one mounts, the coast opens out on either side. First, Camogli, a fortress mass

PORTOFINO

Porto Delphino, the port of the dolphin.



DRAWN BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

utting into the sea beside the neck of the promontory, with a fury of miniature white billows sweeping round it; villa-studded hills lead on to Nervi; and then comes Genoa, a sprawling mass of houses receding between the encircling mountains. The coast swings round here, and continues into fathomless distance. We are facing the southern Riviera, behind which rise the snowcapped Alps, dwarfing in pin points the innumerable towns which dot the far blue hills.

Blue, dazzlingly blue, the Mediterranean sparkles. Above all shines the sun, with that indescribably soft, luminous brightness which is peculiar to Italy. And on the other side of the road we look down on a view of equal beauty; the eastern Riviera stretching with its white towns and wavegit bays, to the serene Carraras, whose snow-covered summits cut the sky over the Ligurian hills.

Indians at St. Paul's

What Addison says they thought.

WHEN the four Indian kings were in this country about a twelve-month ago, I often mixed with the rabble, and followed them a whole day together, being wonderfully struck with the sight of every thing that is new or uncommon. I have, since their departure, employed a friend to make many inquiries of their landlord the upholsterer relating to their manners and conversation, as also concerning the remarks which they made in this country: for, next to the forming a right notion of such strangers, I should be desirous of learning what ideas they have conceived of us.

The upholsterer, finding my friend very inquisitive about these his lodgers, brought him some time since a little bundle of papers, which he assured him were written by King Sa Ga Yeon Qua Rash Tow, and, as he supposes, left behind by some mistake. These papers are now translated, and contain abundance of very odd observations, which I find this little fraternity of kings made during their stay in the Isle of Great Britain. I shall present my reader with a short specimen of them in this paper, and may perhaps communicate more to him hereafter. In the article on London there are the following words, which without doubt are meant of the church of St. Paul.

On the most rising part of the town there stands a huge house, big enough to contain the whole nation of which I am King. Our good brother E Tow O Koam, King of the Rivers, is of opinion it was made by the hands of that great God to whom it is consecrated. The kings of Granajah and of the Six Nations believe that it was created with the earth, and produced on the same day with the sun and moon. But for my own part, by the best information that I could get of this matter, I am apt to think that this

There is a song now singing:
Catch but its sweet beginning:
And you will still its notes prolong:
Forever, ever learning
And ever more discerning
The deep, full meaning of the song.

It tells of love undying
Before which grief is flying.
Like mists swept by the sun along;
Oh, how earth's sorrow leaveth
The heart that here receiveth
The holy music of that song!
—From the German of Carl Johann Philipp Spitta.

Character is property.—Smiles.

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THE REALITY OF GOOD.

NE of the fundamental truths of power of God and the nothingness of

Christian Science is the illness of God and the consequent importance of evil. As long as we look upon evil as a reality or power we cannot make any real progress in the Christian life.

It was the knowledge of God, good, which Jesus defined as eternal life, and this knowing of good carries as a necessary accompaniment the unknowing of evil, the false knowledge of which brings

evil, mortality, sin, sickness and death. It is the knowledge of evil which brings all the trouble into the world, and it is only by unknowing the false and knowing good alone, that the belief of evil will again be driven out.

In the fifty-first chapter of Isaiah we have an inspiring presentation of the

right is always victorious in the end. It merely shows why the work of spiritual regeneration is often a slow, and to the material senses sometimes a painful process.

Every inch of progress above the average must come through earnest, persistent work and constant struggle against temptation and indifference. That this effort is necessary we can plainly see, for the standard of right which is now commonly accepted has not been sufficient to save the world from sin and suffering. That this work brings peace and happiness is attested by the lives of those who have taken it up. It is natural and right for everybody to have some work and some aim in life, and while work along material lines is often disappointing in its results,

work toward a spiritual goal, however slow the progress may seem, is always worth while. It gives one an object in life worth striving after. While our individual progress may seem slow, if we look back to what has been accomplished for the good of mankind since

Mrs. Eddy first gave her discovery to the world, we may well marvel at the advancement that has already been made. And we can take comfort from the fact that what this generation has fought for will be the natural heritage of the next, and that the noblest and purest of each succeeding age will continue to raise the standard of right living, "till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

A KING'S CROWN

KING GEORGE'S scepter is now surmounted by the largest diamond in the world. The jewel is to be known as "the Star of Africa," and this name is to supersede the more familiar "Cullinan" diamond. Hitherto the Russian scepter contained the largest diamond. This precious stone bears the designation of the "Orloff" diamond, and is called after the count of that name, and was presented to the Empress Catherine. It is in rose form, and weighs 195 carats. The stone is greater than the celebrated Pitt diamond, brought to Europe by the great Earl of Chatham's grandfather, and greater also than the Koh-i-Noor, which is 106 carats. The South African diamonds, cut from the original stone, are, however, considerably larger than even the "Orloff."

"The Star of Africa" is described as a "pendeloque or drop brilliant weighing 510 1/2 carats." It was found by a foreman of the Premier (Transvaal) Com-

A Kentucky Chariot

A farmer came to town Monday driving a pair of oxen to a buggy, which attracted a great deal of attention. No such a team was ever seen on a buggy in Elizabethtown before. The oxen could trot about six miles an hour and the owner made about as good time with them as an ordinary buggy horse.—Elizabethtown News.

Thine own wish wish I thee in every place.
The Christmas joy, the song, the feast, the cheer:
Thine be the light of love in every face

That looks on thee to bless thy coming year.

My own wish wish I thee—what dost thou crave?
All thy dear hopes be thine, whatever they be.

A wish fulfilled may make thee king or slave,
I wish thee wisdom's eyes where with to see.

Behold, she stands and waits, the youthful year!

A breeze of morning breathes about her brows.

She brings thee gifts. What blessing wilt thou choose?

Life's crown of good in earth or Heaven above?

The one immortal joy thou canst not lose

Is love! Leave all the rest and choose thou love.

Colin Thaxter.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in 'the ear.'"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, December 31, 1910.

The Business Situation

MANY satisfactory and in some respects highly encouraging developments have taken place in the world's business during the year just closed. If one should address himself to these as well as to the unfavorable conditions that have arisen during the latter part of the period it would be seen that the former outweigh the latter many times. In other words, taken as a whole the year 1910 has witnessed great progress in manufacturing and industrial lines, an enormous addition to the world's wealth from farm and mineral products, and many corporations will be able to show the largest earnings in their history. The slackening in commercial and industrial activity in evidence during the latter part of the period has been marked; but it is a natural reaction, and will be of great benefit to future industrial expansion and world-wide prosperity.

Thirty-three important railway and industrial companies of the United States during the past year have increased dividend disbursements on their common stocks over \$46,000,000. Most of the railways earned larger balances for their stock for the fiscal year ended June 30 last than for the preceding twelve months, notwithstanding increased operating costs. No railway company of prominence passed its dividend, and in a few cases dividends were initiated or resumed. As a general thing the non-dividend-paying stocks showed considerably larger earnings. There has been a falling off recently in revenues, but as a whole railway traffic continues satisfactory.

Foreign commerce for the year 1910 has reached almost, if not quite beyond, the limit of any previous year. This, in view of the falling off in our cereal exports, is a gratifying showing. Manufacturers are widening their field of activity by introducing their products into foreign lands; thus benefiting themselves and their new customers besides helping to increase the American trade balance. The imports are the largest of any previous year. The recent shrinkage in the volume of goods shipped into this country is attributed to the spirit of economy which lately has been manifested in individual and commercial life.

A feature of the year's activities has been the tendency to over-produce. The consumptive demand has not kept pace with the output in iron and steel, copper, textile and other industries. At the same time stocks in hands of manufacturers are generally reported low. The policy of hand-to-mouth purchasing has been followed for the greater part of the year in the hope that lower commodity prices may be established. Curtailment is now in order in many directions—an emergency resorted to in most cases in order to maintain prices. But prices need to come down. A lower range of commodity values is almost certain to be reached, and the sooner the better for industrial progress. In the meantime a restoration of confidence would go far toward keeping the wheels of commerce moving. There is nothing of an alarming character in the situation. On the contrary, the future is pregnant with hope. Prosperity occasionally halts, but never will the people cease to enjoy it if they act with common sense and patience.

THE more one looks into it, the more one is impressed with the fact that in the matter of parcel delivery little progress has been made in the last few hundred years. Especially is this the case when the parcel comes late and is marked C. O. D.

Republicans and the Presidency

THE national political situation will be clearer to the average reader when he shall have succeeded in adjusting his thought to the idea that the presidency is no longer an office practically at the disposal of the Republican party. Many renewals of its lease upon the White House have served to create the impression that it might be extended indefinitely. The facts do not justify this belief, however, and there is misleading obliquity in the view that the landlord is altogether satisfied with the present arrangement. Recent events indicate pretty plainly that the Democratic party must be considered in the light of an eligible and probable tenant. These events make it evident, at any rate, that if the Republican party is to succeed in obtaining a renewal in 1912 it will be because something will have occurred in the meantime to convince the landlord that with all its faults it will be better to continue to trust the old tenant with the occupancy and care of the premises.

At the moment there are no signs of a change in the landlord's recently assumed attitude toward the present and the probable tenant. The latter has not done anything so far to justify anxiety with regard to its line of conduct in the event of its being handed over the keys. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that having encountered a long series of deprivations and hardships by reason of its past follies, it is now determined, if given another chance, to lead a most exemplary life.

These remarks are called forth by the news that the question of selecting a competent person for the management of Mr. Taft's campaign for reelection is now enlisting the attention of Republicans high in official life at Washington. There is talk of making Representative Weeks of Massachusetts the President's first political adviser. There is talk of supplanting Postmaster-General Hitchcock as chairman of the national Republican committee. There is talk of the likelihood of a serious split in the ranks of President Taft's friends—in his own political household—if certain plans looking to the conduct of the campaign now forming shall be carried out. There is talk of doing certain things to please the West and doing certain things so as not to offend the East, and there is talk of bringing Colonel Roosevelt and the President into contact and harmony that there may be complete unity in rank, file and leadership and that the Republican nomination in 1912 may settle everything, as usual.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the result of the next presidential contest will not be determined in the manner that has come to be regarded as usual. Preliminary plans, combinations, organization, may serve in this instance to hinder rather than help the party that is striving to retain the ascendancy. The great body of the people are not being consulted with relation to these plans,

and have little sympathy with them. To the great body of the people they appear premature and presumptuous. The fact which they serve to emphasize most strongly is that long before the Democratic party has made anything like a definite move—before it has settled upon the name of a standard-bearer—public interests are being made secondary at Washington to those of the party in control, that this control may be strengthened and continued.

To the impartial onlooker it would seem that President Taft will be best advised by somebody who shall tell him plainly that the country is not prepared at present for the inauguration of a campaign that cannot culminate in a nomination for nearly eighteen months or in an election for nearly two years, and that the thing to do in order to make reasonably sure of a second term is to make the first one a success.

THE way President Taft is applying economy to government work in Washington constitutes impressive evidence that industry hereafter will be the price of security and the badge of promotion.

A NEW note has been sounded in the relations existing between the people of the dual monarchy over which Francis Joseph has ruled for so many years. It has been the custom to speak of Austria-Hungary as a country divided against itself. The Magyar element has consistently remonstrated against what it considered Austrian dominance. But if the news emanating from Budapest foreshadows a better understanding, the policy of the house of Hapsburg has evidently borne fruit. Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir apparent, have labored assiduously to reconcile the various nationalities with each other. The Budapest incident would indicate that to some extent success has crowned their efforts.

For some years the ruler of Austria-Hungary has delegated many of the governmental tasks to the heir apparent. Franz Ferdinand, keenly alive to the difficulties that confront him, appears to fulfil the expectations of his royal uncle. But when for the first time the successor to the throne was delegated to represent the Emperor at the reception to Austro-Hungarian delegations at Budapest it caused no little surprise that the Hungarian members were no less delighted with Franz Ferdinand's attitude than were the Austrians. This was the more remarkable because for years it had been the opinion that the relations between the heir apparent and Hungary were decidedly strained.

While the incident may be of passing moment, it, nevertheless, opens up a question that will find its answer one way or another when the nephew to Francis Joseph ascends the throne. May it not be that the next ruler of Austria-Hungary will succeed in binding closer the ties of government without taking from the Magyar nation what belongs to it? When Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary at Ofen, 1867, he undoubtedly intended to accord the Hungarians every privilege to which they were entitled. The difficulty has been to assimilate the various elements within Hungary itself where Roumanians, Slovaks, Croatians, Servians, Germans, besides the Hungarians, make up the population.

Certain Hungarians of prominence believe that it is one duty of their country to prevent the German advance upon the east. Their objections to closer amalgamation with Austria are based on the opinion that by strengthening German influence within the dual monarchy the native structure will be weakened. Count Joseph Malaith, one of the strongest supporters of Hungary's claims, goes so far as to say that "Hungary in virtue of her seniority, both as a kingdom or constitutional entity, in virtue of homogeneity, political and geographical, is the predominant partner, a fact which it is reserved for the future to demonstrate."

It may be that Hungarian patriotism is responsible for some of the more extravagant statements regarding Austrian dominance, as the Magyars see it. But while Count Malaith and his associates may have just cause for speaking as they do, it is not apparent that up to the present Hungary has suffered by reason of the triple alliance. To that extent German influence seems to have worked for general good. The alliance has assuredly been the means of strengthening the position of the dual monarchy within Europe and without. The people of Hungary may be right in resenting that their nation is a component part of the Austrian empire, as Lord Palmerston termed it. But the Germanic advance has apparently not made Austria-Hungary less. Both nations may eventually reach a point where respective governmental policies will afford the greatest protection to each, at the same time uniting the empire and the kingdom completely. And Europe will greet the day when the Austro-Hungarian complication shall make way for a state of affairs that will tend toward greater security and political stability on the continent.

A FIREMAN on the Pennsylvania railway the other day, cool and alert, stopped a train that was running uncontrolled, at high speed, with about 100 passengers. The latter, upon becoming acquainted with the fact, made up a testimonial purse, which was promptly declined by the fireman on the ground that he had simply done his duty. The honest pride of such a man in the unsentimental and unromantic performance of what he believed to be his plain duty should be respected. It was a fine thing to be ready with efficient action in an emergency, but there is something even finer in the refusal to cheapen the performance by the acceptance of a reward.

IT MAY be that it is the high cost of living in the Philippines that deters young men and women in this country from trying for places in the public schools of the islands. Then, again, it may be simply because the Philippines are so far away.

THERE is a strong popular sentiment, both in New York and Chicago, in favor of a quieter New Year's eve, but the impression prevails that, as usual, it may be drowned this year by the noise of tin horns.

THE fact should not be lost sight of that some of the airships to be constructed next year will be large enough to accommodate brass bands. Thus, perhaps, popular music may be raised to a higher plane.

NO DOUBT the fifty railroads which have added \$5,000,000 to the annual payroll will be compensated through increased efficiency on the part of the 75,000 trainmen benefited by the increase.

TAKE it all the way through, 1910 was a very fair sort of a year for those who did their best to make it so.

France to Accept English Time

CLOCKS that are right in Paris are nine minutes faster than clocks that are right in London. London time is regulated from the observatory of Greenwich; Paris time is regulated by the observatory of Paris. The business relations between London and Paris are very intimate, and are constantly becoming closer. There is much telegraphing between the two capitals, as there is much traveling. It has long been agreed among thinking people in the two cities that one should accept the time of the other. This has been the case especially of late as a result of the very satisfactory working of the entente between the two nations. Civic pride in Paris, naturally, dictated insistence on the acceptance by London of Paris time; national pride in England would not listen to any departure in that country from Greenwich time. Paris has yielded, and in a little while, or as soon as the matter can be properly adjusted, the clocks that are right in Paris and the clocks that are right in London will all strike at the same time.

This may seem to many a small matter, but it is really an important step in the direction of international unity. The nations cannot have anything in common—not even the time of day—without feeling more directly and more fully the influence of interdependence. A standard of time might of itself and in itself constitute but a frail tie between two or more countries, but, on the other hand, it is easy to see how it might lead to the adoption of other things in common.

Greenwich time cannot, for obvious reasons, be made the universal standard any more than Washington time, but the acceptance of Greenwich time by France and Germany, for instance, might lead to the acceptance of certain French and German standards by England. Many things remain to be standardized—weights and measures and money among them—and with a general standardization there will come a further breaking down of those barriers, now mainly imaginary, that shut away from each other peoples who might be neighborly and friendly and even brotherly.

MAYOR GAYNOR has discovered a theatrical critic on the New York police force. Well, why should not a guardian of the peace be literary?

Flowers of State

WHILE there is significance in at least twenty-seven states adopting state flowers within ten years, equally puzzling becomes the apathy of a dozen or so others that have neglected to avail themselves of the same opportunity. More than a decade ago the choice was delegated to the school children in the respective states, and in 1900 eight of these states had their names officially associated with floral emblems. The pioneers in this movement, be it said with admiration and respect, were Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota and Utah. Since then, according to statistics compiled up to 1910, the number of states listed as having recorded their choice has grown to thirty-five, while the territory of Alaska also has a "state flower." What about the others?

Putting aside all considerations except that of pure sentiment, which alone has any intimate bearing upon this question of the state flower, no sound reason appears why interest in it should be allowed to wane until the emblematic floral table carries a full quota of names. Judging from results, no single commonwealth has a prohibitive right to claim any special bloom, for double duty as a state emblem is being done by the apple blossom, the violet, the rose, the magnolia and the rhododendron; the gorgeous goldenrod, most generally representative of the country at large, has been named five times, and may easily command first place in popularity.

Right there is a fact worthy of special attention, in view of the periodical agitation for adoption of a national American flower. If figures are any criterion, the goldenrod has nearly three times the support for that prominent position that can be mustered for its nearest competitors. Probably difficulty would attend efforts to find any plausible reason why many of the states have held aloof when others were making their choice, but is there not likelihood that renewed discussion of the goldenrod's merits as a nationally representative flower might lead more of them to vote for it? Country-wide opinion, thus established, would be fairly decisive.

WHEN the "postal poll" is analyzed carefully, it appears to be not so very different from the once popular "straw ballot."

The Village Orchestra

IN CONSIDERING America's musical future and the influences bearing upon it, the benefits of orchestras in small towns, composed of local talent, quickly make themselves apparent. These little groups of musicians, often dependent on mere practise and inexpert advice, are a focusing point for the village social life. No matter how crude their execution of even the simplest compositions; no matter what discords their instruments, inaptly handled, send forth to discriminating ears; the village orchestra has a definite effect in developing the musical tastes of rural communities.

Moreover, while a few amateurish organizations of this kind may be placed temporarily in the same category as the improvised German band that freely travesties the trained companies which play in the home country, the great majority of them display a knowledge of the finer points of music that raises them much higher in popular estimation. Because a place is small numerically constitutes no sign that musical culture fails to exist there. In fact, some of the small towns already have acquired note as centers for that sort of learning. From several of them musicians of ability have gone forth to study further, win honors and material rewards.

If a village has an orchestra, there is always hope of improving the quality of the music dispensed. In case no such organization exists, there are many reasons why attempts should be made to get the young people together and have them form some kind of a musical society. Interest in this field of effort is easily stimulated. Willingness to cooperate is forthcoming when some one calls for volunteers. Practise and instruction bring the finished result. The village orchestra deserves special credit for the part it is playing as a factor in American musical advancement.